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DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BULLETIN

No. 1

OCTOBER

1929

Institutional Growth

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DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA
1929

Institutional Growth

The aim of this report¹ is to describe the progress made since 1925 in establishing at Duke University a collection of books of university proportions. This involves four factors: (a) the background, (b) policies adopted, (c) plans for the future, and (d) immediate needs. Each of these we shall consider and add in an appendix certain pertinent statistics and miscellaneous information.

THE BACKGROUND. The antecedent of the University Library is the Trinity College Library. Its character and history have an important bearing on our present situation. Organized in a modern way in 1899 with 10,000 volumes, its book revenue for years was small, and this made necessary careful selection in purchasing. However, supplementing books purchased with college funds were a number of special collections of unusual value; namely, the Clingman Collection of United States Public Documents, the Anne Roney Shakespeare Collection, the Ethel Carr Peacock Library, the John M. Webb Collection, the Edwards-Hawkins Collection, and the Collections of the Trinity College Historical Society, the last three rich in Southern Americana. There were also four collections, of minor proportions, with provision for increase: the Irwin Avery Collection in Journalism, the W. F. Gill Collection in Latin, the James J. Wolfe Collection in Botany, and the Flowers Collection, the latter established in 1920 by the descendants of Colonel George W. Flowers, long a trustee of the college.² The largest contribution from a private source was a gift of \$10,000 for the purchase of books made in 1901 by Mr. James B. Duke. These and other benefactions, together with careful

¹ The following pages are in substance a report to the President of Duke University.

² For full memoranda regarding the special collection, see the Appendix of this report.

selection and purchases, made the Trinity College Library very compact and also strong in certain branches of learning, especially English literature and American history.

The year 1923 opened a period of marked expansion. By action of the Board of Trustees the Library was allotted five dollars per semester for each undergraduate student enrolled, to be used exclusively for the purchase and binding of books, periodicals, and manuscripts. Appropriations from other sources of college revenue also continued and increased. As a result the book expenditure which in 1922 was \$2,182.25, rose to \$16,000 in 1923-24 and in 1924-25, the last year of the library as the Trinity College Library, the total expenditure for books was in round numbers \$21,000; the number of volumes (books and pamphlets) accessioned on January 1, 1925 was 87,857. In the meantime certain professors in the college had dispensed with text books and required of the students the payment of a class fee with which duplicate texts and other books were purchased and placed in the Library as gifts of the class. The annual income from this source can not be definitely stated; the past year it reached \$3,000.

POLICIES ADOPTED. Thus when Duke University was established the principle of an income for books which increased with the increase of registrations had been fixed, and also the principle that this income should not limit appropriations from the general funds of the institution; and there was, too, a tradition of benefaction manifest in the numerous gifts of individuals. These policies have continued. Among the early actions of the University authorities was one to increase the annual appropriation for books from the general funds, so that annual book expenditure in 1925-26 reached \$25,000, rose to \$35,000 the following year, then to \$55,000 and the past academic year it also increased. These expenditures were for the main University Library; in addition capital appropriations have been made for the Medical School and for Law, so that the total expenditures from all sources the past academic year

reached \$75,916.48. The number of volumes accessioned on June 30, 1929 was 151,520, as compared with 87,857 in January 1925.

The question naturally arises, upon what principal has the increased book revenue been spent? The answer is in one word, concentration. While the income from student registrations has been automatically divided, after deduction for periodicals and binding, among the various departments of the University, a very large portion of the general appropriations has been used to build up the resources of a few departments, especially those offering a program of studies leading to the doctorate. The application of this policy has been as follows.

Because of exceptional opportunities to make purchases, as well as its program of work, large expenditures have been made in the domain of history. Thus the library of the late Professor Holl of the University of Berlin, consisting of 8,000 titles in European church history through the Reformation, was purchased in 1926 through the agency of the School of Religion. This library, together with certain great collections previously purchased, as Migne's *Patrologia*, the *Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain*, and the *Monumenta Germaniae Historica* give a substantial foundation for studies in the middle age and early modern history. Through wise selections by Professor Laprade, who spent the academic year 1926-27 in England, large purchases were made in the sources and literature of modern English history, so that the University now has such fundamental collections as *Hansard's Debates*, the *Annual Register*, the *Statutes of the Realm*, the *British and Foreign State Papers*, the *Calendars of State Papers*, the *Journals of the Privy Council* and the *Board of Trade*, the *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* and other learned institutions, and typical periodicals and many pamphlets of the eighteenth century. Likewise through selection by Associate Professor Carroll, who was in Paris in 1927-28, many of the sources for French and German history and politics since 1850 were pro-

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cured. More recently the library of the late Perez de Velasco of Lima, Peru, consisting of 3,000 titles relating to all phases of Latin-American life, has been purchased. This addition, with the numerous works of a similar nature already in our possession, goes far to make the University a center for Latin-American studies. Likewise, the acquisition very recently of a collection of 1,800 volumes, the library of Paul Hamilton Hayne, Carolina poet and man of letters, has strengthened our resources in American literature and especially our Southern Americana, in which the Trinity College Library was particularly strong.

In the realm of literature the outstanding acquisition has been the library of Professor Gustav Lanson (noted critic and scholar), consisting of 11,000 titles, purchased through the agency of Professor A. M. Webb while in Paris during the summer of 1927. Rich in standard works of modern French authors and the literature of technical criticism, this purchase has at one stroke given our library a strong position among the collections of French literature in this country. The best example, however, of the way in which purchases *en bloc* may raise a library from collegiate to university standing is seen in the acquisitions in the domain of science. In 1925 our technical works in Biology and Chemistry were meager, entirely unsatisfactory for the reference work necessary in scientific research. But the purchase in one order of 2,000 volumes of technical periodicals and monographs in Chemistry and in another of 1,500 volumes of a like nature in Biology immediately raised the status of our collections in those subjects far above collegiate level.

Less extensive have been other additions. English has been strengthened by purchase of the monographs collected by the late James W. Bright of Johns Hopkins, valuable for its philological monographs, and the acquisition of numerous files of literary periodicals. In Political Science an excellent collection relating to International Arbitrations has been assembled. Considerable

additions have been made in Greek and in Psychology. The purchase of the library of the late Professor Baudissin, of Berlin, has given a foundation for studies in Hebrew and Old Testament literature.

While the policy of concentration has undoubtedly enriched a few departments of learning, the interest of individuals and of the University community in general has not been neglected. Special sums have been appropriated to individual professors for aid in their research upon recommendation of the University Committee on Research. Moreover, large expenditures have been made for periodical literature in all branches of learning. In 1925 the number of current periodicals (including newspapers) received was 554; today it is 844. As rapidly as possible gaps in our files are being filled in and also sets of extinct periodicals are being purchased, the number of bound periodicals at present being 18,217. Our collection of newspapers has been expanded; the number of volumes in 1925 was 1,200, today it is over 5,000, representative of the presses in 144 localities in 35 states of the United States and 34 localities in 26 foreign countries. Of particular interest is the recent acquisition of files of European newspapers running from 1914 through the period of the World War and after. These include eighteen papers from Germany and one from Hungary, and are supplemented by several thousand pamphlets and posters issued by the Central Powers during the War. We believe that nowhere south of Washington is there such a cosmopolitan newspaper morgue. A card catalogue of the newspapers is complete and the manuscript of a check list is ready for the press.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE. The University Library at present occupies a building designed for the Library of a Coördinate Womans' College. On the South campus there is under construction a University Library Building. When completed it will have stack capacity for four hundred and ten thousand volumes. Adjoining are the buildings of the School of Law and the School of Religion; each contains space for its own library, but the stacks will be connected by a corridor with the stacks of

the University Library. Thus Law will not be separated from History and Politics nor Religion be divorced from the Arts. A hundred yards away will be the Medical School with its own library. It is hoped that the absence of any distance between the professional school libraries and the University Library will reduce to a minimum that bane of all university libraries, duplication in the purchases of books. The new University Library Building will contain a Treasure Room for the exhibition of rare books and manuscripts and also special rooms for the care of manuscripts and maps. This will make possible the development of certain kinds of service which we have not emphasized in the past. Preparations for removal to the new buildings, however, must begin long before the actual process of transfer and we are now considering plans for the allocation and placement of books and the necessary increase of the library staff.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS. Meanwhile our collections must increase to meet the demands of the present and to anticipate those of the future. To this end larger revenue for the purchase of books is imperative. The equipment of more departments must be lifted from collegiate to university level, and that level once attained will be lost without liberal support for further purchases. The libraries of the professional schools will require additional capital appropriations. Here lies a challenge to our imagination, for "a University is a collection of books." Yet in the South Atlantic States there is no university library comparable to those of the larger institutions in the Northeast and Northwest. We believe that the opportunity is ours, and that the beginning has been made, to remedy this deficiency. But the task will require the coöperation of individuals as well as the University authorities, for no great library in this country has been established by institutional funds alone. Gifts, endowments, and other aids are absolutely necessary. There is already evidence that the spirit of benefaction, which was such a factor in the growth of the Trinity College

Library, will also shape the growth of the Duke University Library. Of this several instances may be cited. Mr. James A. Thomas, who for many years contributed from time to time books on the Far East to the Trinity Library, has made, in recent months, many additions to his previous gifts. By the will of Dr. J. Howell Way, late trustee of Trinity and Duke University, the Library has received 2,000 volumes, mainly medical, and also his correspondence. A year ago the 9019, oldest scholarship society in Duke, established the John Spencer Bassett Collection in honor of the founder of the order, with a small endowment fund. The collection now numbers 373 volumes, 700 pamphlets, and numerous manuscripts. The sum of \$4,000, donated to the University by the friends of the late Joseph G. Brown, of Raleigh, has been allocated as a Library Fund. Finally, a group of friends of the Library have recently perfected an organization for promoting its interests. Such efforts as these, on a larger scale, will do much to enable the Library to render a service adequate to university needs and give the University a definite leadership as a center of learning.

WILLIAM K. BOYD,
Chairman Library Council.

JOSEPH P. BREEDLOVE,
Librarian.

October 1, 1929.

APPENDIX LIBRARY STATISTICS

The Books:

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Book Expenditures, July 1 to June 30.....	\$21,104.97	\$25,308.77	\$35,679.52	\$55,210.17	\$75,916.48
Capital Appropriations for Books					
for Professional Schools.....					
Total Number of Books and Pamphlets					
Accessioned as of June 30.....	87,857	95,292	105,742	121,402	151,520
Increase	6,257	7,435	10,450	15,660	30,118

Special Collections:

See next page.

The Staff:

Staff Members (full time)	7	7	11	14	19
" " (part time)	9	13	18	26	37
Total	16	20	29	40	56
Circulation and Reference (full time).....	1	1	2	3	4
" " (part time)	6	9	13	15	20
Total	7	10	15	18	24
Periodical Department (full time).....	1	1	1	1	1
" " (part time)	2	2	2	2	3
Total	3	3	3	3	4
Order Department (full time).....	1	1	1	2	2
" " (part time)					1
Total	1	1	1	2	3

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Law Room (full time).....					*1
" " (part time)				1	3
Total				$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

Catalogue Department:

Trained Cataloguers	3	3	5	6	8
Untrained Assistants (full time).....	1	1	1	3	4
" " (part time)	1	2	3	8	10
Total	$\frac{5}{5}$	$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{9}{9}$	$\frac{17}{17}$	$\frac{22}{22}$

Volumes Catalogued	15,175	10,070	15,426	19,819	28,860
Catalogue Cards made and filed.....	25,226	23,439	50,815	59,321	87,083

Public Card Catalogue contained June 30, 1929 364,130 cards.

Special Collections:

Avera Bible	1,091				<i>Vols.</i> 7,063
Isaac Erwin Avery	286				William A. Guthrie
John S. Bassett	371				William S. Chaffin
Thomas L. Clingman	429				James A. Long, Sr.
†Class of 1913	5				Ethel Carr Peacock
College Classes	4,151				Anne Roney Shakspeare
Bencham Cameron	36				James A. Thomas
George W. Flowers	426				Trinity College Historical Society
William F. Gill	268				James J. Wolfe
	7,063				18,516

* Counted also as cataloguer.

† This fund has only recently become available.



DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

BULLETIN

No. 2

JULY

1930

*Check List of the Paul Hamilton Hayne
Library*

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA
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DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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Introduction

The Paul Hamilton Hayne Library acquired by the Duke Library in the autumn of 1929, contains something over 1800 books, pamphlets, and periodicals. A careful examination reveals the fact that 142 titles were indisputably a part of Hayne's library prior to 1865, and probably many others. This is proved by Hayne's habit of inscribing in new books, below his signature, the date and place of purchase. Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, in her introduction to Hayne's *Poems* (Boston, 1882), states that during the bombardment of Charleston Hayne's "large and handsome library was utterly lost," a statement which my investigation of the library corrects. It is, however, quite possible that Hayne did not have the entire collection in his home at the time of the attack. Of the 142 volumes, 6 contain the place of purchase, with no date. Furthermore, many other volumes suggest by their date of publication and general appearance that they were a part of Hayne's pre-war library. This is quite possible, as many of his books contain no indication of date or place of purchase.

Among those books which he certainly owned prior to 1865 are: Chesterfield's *Letters*, Percy's *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, Milton's *Poetical Works* (six volumes), Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, William Godwin's *Life of Chaucer*, Chapman's *Odyssey*, Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, Crabbe's *Poetical Works*, *Life, and Letters*, John Aubrey's *Miscellanies*, *Piers Ploughman*, Thomas Warton's *English Poetry*, Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, Matthew Arnold's *Poems*, and Carlyle's *Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*.

The collection includes many valuable books and sets. The following may be mentioned:

DeQuincey's *Writings*, Ticknor, Reed and Fields; Boston, 1851; 7 vols.

The Shakespeare Society Publications (about twenty-five volumes).

Byron's *Works*, Leipzig, 1842; 5 vols.

Hazlitt's *Works* (edited by his son), London, 1839-41; 5 vols.

Lady Montague's *Works*, London, 1803; 5 vols.

Sir Thomas Browne's *Works* (edited by Simon Wilkin), New York, 1835; 4 vols.

Pepys' *Diary* (edited by Smith and Braybrooke), Philadelphia, 1855; 4 vols.

William Godwin's *Life of Chaucer*, London, 1803; 2 vols.

Duyckinck's *Cyclopaedia of American Literature*, New York, 1856; 2 vols.

A New Library of Poetry and Song (edited by William Cullen Bryant), New York, 1876; 2 vols.

Thomas Warton's *English Poetry*, London, 1840; 3 vols.

Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* (edited by Thomas Tyrwhitt), Oxford, 1798; 2 vols.

Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, London, 1816; 3 vols.

Sidney Lanier's *Tiger-Lilies*, New York, 1867.

Coleridge's *Rime of the Ancient Mariner* (illustrated by Doré), New York, 1876.

William Smyth's *Lectures on Modern History*, Cambridge, 1843; 2 vols. (given as a prize for excellence in English composition by the College of Charleston).

In this connection I mention also the *Poetical Works of Howitt, Milman, and Keats*, (Philadelphia, 1846), not for its intrinsic value, but for a note which Hayne has written on a fly-leaf: "one of a series of 12 vols. given me by the 'F [Farm] & Fireside,' Raleigh (N. C.), for the best Poem."

As an indication of Hayne's taste and interests, I have made a study of the types of books found in his library as it now stands. The results are as follows. There are 288 volumes of poetry, including 36 presentation copies; 121 volumes of history, including 5 presentation copies; 239 volumes of prose fiction, including 17 presentation copies; 62 volumes of a religious nature, including 6 presentation items; 77 volumes of biography (exclusive of literary figures), including 3 presentation copies; 54 books of travel and geographical description, including 2 presentation copies; 101 volumes of, or dealing with, foreign literature, including one presentation copy; 40 volumes of science, including 4 presentation copies; and 154 volumes of general literary criticism and biography. These statistics do not cover a very large assortment of miscellaneous books.

First editions include works by Bronson Alcott, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, George Henry Boker, John Burroughs, Emerson, E. E. Hale, Harte, Holmes, Lanier, Longfellow, Lowell, John Lothrop Motley, William Hickling Prescott, Simms, E. C. Stedman, Swinburne, Bayard Taylor, Whittier, and Tennyson.

Of the serials in the library, I note *The Week* (vol. 2, May 11-Nov. 30, 1872) and *The Palmetto Flag*, of which there is a complete file. *The Flag* was a secession newspaper of 1851. In it Hayne has marked a number of his own articles and those of E. B. Bryan, a prominent Charleston secessionist. In the issue for October 11, is printed an interesting speech by Hayne. It is amusing to observe that the two last issues of *The Flag* came out in black borders, indicative of the secessionists' regret at their failure to carry the 1851 election.

There are 68 presentation volumes in the collection which contain the authors' autographs. I list herewith a few of the more important:

G. H. Boker's *Königsmark*; Charles Gayarré's *Philip II of Spain*; T. H. Hill's *Poems*; Holmes's *The Guardian Angel* and *The Poet at the Breakfast Table*; Jean Ingelow's *Off the Skelligs*; C. C.

Jones's *The Dead Towns of Georgia, Historical Sketch of Tomo-Chi-Chi*, and *The Siege of Savanna*; Sidney Lanier's *The Science of English Verse*; Longfellow's *Ultima Thule*; Lowell's *Among My Books*; Margaret J. Preston's *For Love's Sake*; Christian Reid's *Mabel Lee*; Margaret E. Sangster's *Poems of the Household*; E. C. Stedman's *Hawthorne and Other Poems* and *The Nature and Elements of Poetry*; C. W. Stoddard's *Poems*; Swinburne's *A Century of Roundels* and *Songs of the Springtides*; Bayard Taylor's *The Masque of the Gods*; and Whittier's *The Vision of Echard* and *Snow-Bound*.

Fifteen letters from authors about their books were discovered between the leaves. The most important are probably two from Margaret J. Preston and one from Walter Malone.

Many of the books have their fly-leaves covered with verse and prose in Hayne's handwriting. A group of *Publications of the Shakespeare Society* apparently contain parts of two novels, in addition to other prose. Hayne, it is recorded, often wrote standing, and he probably used the fly-leaves of his books because of the lack of other paper, especially during the Civil War. Special attention should be called to a manuscript copy of an account of Simms's old age, death, and funeral, which is of interest to students of Simms.

The Hayne library is surprisingly large and important for a man in Hayne's financial condition to have carried on in the Reconstruction Period. It gives one an interesting and informative insight into the taste and attitudes of a literary gentleman of the Old South in the days when the Old South was gradually transforming itself into the New South which we know today.

RICHARD C. PETTIGREW.

Department of English.

Check List of the Paul Hamilton Hayne Library

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED

*—Paul Hamilton Hayne's signature on book.

†—Author presentation copy.

‡—Miscellaneous presentation copy.

°—Notes or verses written on book by Paul Hamilton Hayne.

A., T. G. *A Sheaf of Papers*. Bost., Roberts, 1875. 362 p.

°Abbey, Henry. *Ballads of Good Deeds and Other Verses*. N. Y., Appleton, 1872. 129 p.

†——— *The Poems of Henry Abbey*; new, enlarged edition. Kingston, N. Y., Henry Abbey, 1886. 256 p.

——— *The Poems of Henry Abbey*; third edition enlarged. Kingston, N. Y., author's edition, 1895. 290 p.

Abbott, Edward. *A Paragraph History of the American Revolution*. Bost., Roberts, 1876. 111 p.

——— *A Paragraph History of the United States from the Discovery of the Continent to the Present Time*. Bost., Roberts, 1875. 93 p.

°Abbott, Edwin Abbott. *English Lessons for English People*, by the Rev. Edwin A. Abbott and J. R. Seeley. Bost., Roberts, 1872. 303 p.

°——— *Philochristus*. Bost., Roberts, 1878. 412 p.

*Abbott, John Stevens Cabot. *The French Revolution of 1789 as Viewed in the Light of Republican Institutions*. N. Y., Harper, 1859. 439 p., illus.

——— *History of Frederick the Second Called Frederick the Great*. N. Y., Harper, 1871. 584 p., illus.

——— *History of Joseph Bonaparte*. N. Y., Harper, 1869. 391 p.

——— *History of Louis Philippe*. N. Y., Harper, 1871. 405 p., illus.

- ‡Abbott, Lyman. *Jesus of Nazareth: His Life and Teachings Founded on the Four Gospels*. N. Y., Harper, 1869. 522 p., illus.
- Abney, Henry M. *Ballads and Sonnet Variations*. Claremont, N. H., Claremont Manufacturing Co., 1877. 73 p.
- Adams, Charles Kendall. *A Manual of Historical Literature*. N. Y., Harper, 1882. 665 p.
- Adams, T. A. S. *Aunt Peggy and Other Poems*. Cincinnati, printed for the author, 1882. 208 p.
- Addison, Joseph. *The Works of Joseph Addison*, including the whole contents of B. P. Hurd's edition with letters and other pieces not found in any previous collection, and Macaulay's essay on his life and works, edited . . . by George Washington Greene. N. Y., Putnam, 1854. 5 v., illus. (v. 4 lacking.)
- *[Adkins, W. B.] *The Jericho Road*. Chicago, Jansen, McClurg, 1877. 222 p.
- Aeschylus. *The Tragedies of Aeschylus*: literally translated with critical and illustrative notes, and an introduction by Theodore Alois Buckley. Lond., Bohn, 1849. 234 p., illus.
- ‡Aesop. *Aesop's Fables*: a new version chiefly from original sources by Rev. Thomas James. . . . N. Y., Collins, [1848]. 224 p., illus.
- Ainger, Alfred. *Charles Lamb*. N. Y., Harper, 1882. 182 p. (English men of letters.)
- Akenside, Mark, 1721-1770. *The Poetical Works of Mark Akenside*; . . . collated with the best editions by Thomas Park. Lond., Stanhope Press, 1805. 2 v., illus.
- Alcestis. N. Y., Holt, 1874. 288 p. (Leisure hour series.)
- °Alcott, Amos Bronson, 1799-1888. *Table-talk*. Bost., Roberts, 1877. 178 p.
- [Alcott, Louisa M.] *A Modern Mephistopheles*. Bost., Roberts, 1877. 290 p. (No name series.)

- °Aldrich, Thomas Bailey, 1836-1907. *Cloth of Gold and Other Poems*. Bost., Osgood, 1874. 183 p.
- °——— *Flower and Thorn: Later Poems*. Bost., Osgood, 1877. 148 p.
- *From Ponkapog to Pesth*. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin, 1883. 267 p.
- °——— *Mercedes, and Later Lyrics*. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin, 1884. 111 p.
- *——— *The Queen of Sheba*. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin, [°1877]. 270 p.
- Alfieri, Vittorio, 1749-1803. *Life of Vittorio Alfieri; with an Essay by William D. Howells*. Bost., Osgood, 1877. 357 p.
- ‡Alger, William Rounseville. *The Friendships of Women*. Bost., Roberts, 1868. 416 p.
- °——— *The Poetry of the Orient*. Bost., Roberts, 1874. 371 p.
- °*Alger, William Rounseville. *The Solitudes of Nature and of Man; or, The Loneliness of Human Life*. Bost., Roberts, 1867. 412 p.
- °Alison, Archibald, 1792-1867. *The Modern British Essayists*. Phil., Carey and Hart, 1848., illus. (Collection has v. 2.)
- Allen, Charles. *Notes on the Bacon-Shakespeare Question*. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin, 1900. 306 p.
- °Allen, Zachariah. *Solar Light and Heat: the Source and the Supply—Gravitation*. N. Y., Appleton, 1879. 241 p., illus.
- °*The Alleyn Papers*; a collection of original documents illustrative of the life and times of Edward Alleyn, and of the early English stage and drama; with an introduction by J. Payne Collier. Lond., Shakespeare Society, 1843. 110 p.
- Ames, Mary Clemmer, 1839-1884. *A Memorial of Alice and Phoebe Cary*. N. Y., Hurd and Houghton, 1873. 351 p., illus.
- Anderson, Hans Christian, 1805-1875. *Only a Fiddler*; author's edition. N. Y., Hurd and Houghton, 1871. 309 p.

- *Pictures of Travel in Sweden among the Hartz Mountains, and in Switzerland, with a Visit at Charles Dickens's House*; author's edition. N. Y., Hurd and Houghton, 1871. 293 p.
- *The Story of My Life* . . . chapters additional to those published in the Danish edition . . . author's edition. N. Y., Hurd and Houghton, 1871. 569 p., illus.
- *The Two Baronesses*. . . . N. Y., Hurd and Houghton, 1869. 261 p.
- Anstey, F. *Vice Versâ; or, A Lesson to Fathers*. N. Y., Appleton, 1882. 349 p.
- Aristophanes. *Aristophanes' Apology*: including a transcript from Euripides, being the last adventure of Balaustion, by Robert Browning. Bost., Osgood, 1875. 324 p.
- *Arnold, Edwin, 1832-1904. *Griselda: . . . and Other Poems*. Lond., David Bogue, 1856. 308 p.
- *The Light of Asia; or, The Great Renunciation*, being the life and teaching of Gautama. Bost., Roberts, 1879. 238 p.
- *Poems*; with a preface written for this edition by the author. Bost., Roberts, 1880. 246 p.
- Arnold, Matthew, 1822-1888. *Literature and Dogma*. Bost., Osgood, 1873. 316 p.
- *——— *New Poems*. Bost., Ticknor and Fields, 1867. 208 p.
- *——— *Poems*; second series. Lond., Longman, Brown, Green, and Longman, 1855. 210 p.
- Athenagoras. *Athenagoras*; edited . . . by F. A. March with explanatory notes by W. B. Owen. N. Y., Harper, 1876. 262 p.
- Atkinson, William P. *On the Right Use of Books*. Bost., Roberts, 1878. 65 p.
- *Aubrey, John, 1626-1697. *Miscellanies upon Various Subjects*; the fourth ed. Lond., John Russell Smith, 1857. 227 p., illus.

- *Auerbach, Berthold, 1812-1882. *On the Heights*. Bost., Roberts, 1868. 544 p.
- Austin, Arthur W. *The Woman and the Queen . . . and Other Specimens of Verse*. Cambridge, John Wilson and Son, 1875. 98 p.
- Autenrieth, Georg. *A Homeric Dictionary . . . from the German of Dr. Georg Autenrieth; translated . . . by Robert P. Keep*. N. Y., Harper, 1877. 337 p., illus.
- Avebury, John Lubbock, 1st baron, 1834-1913. *Pre-historic Times*. N. Y., Appleton, 1872. 640 p., illus.
- †Avery, Isaac Wheeler, 1837-. *The History of the State of Georgia from 1850-1881*. N. Y., Brown & Derby, [°1881]. 754 p., illus.
- Ayres, Alfred. *The Orthoëpist*. N. Y., Appleton, 1880. 201 p.
 ——— *The Verbalist*. N. Y., Appleton, 1882. 220 p.
- Bacon, Francis, 1561-1626. *The Works of Francis Bacon . . . a new edition with a life of the author by Basil Montagu*. Phil., Hart, 1851. 3 v.
- Bacon, Leonard, 1802-1881. *The Genesis of the New England Churches*. N. Y., Harper, 1874. 485 p., illus.
- °Bailey, Philip James. *Festus*. Lond., Pickering, 1848. 109 p.
 Third edition.
- Baker, Samuel W. *Ismailia*. N. Y., Harper, 1875. 542 p., illus.
 [Baker, William M.] *His Majesty, Myself*. Bost., Roberts, 1880. 299 p. (No name series.)
 ——— *The New Timothy*. N. Y., Harper, 1870. 344 p.
- °——— *A Year Worth Living*. Bost., Lee and Shepard, 1878. 325 p.
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- *On the Lessons in Proverbs*; being the substance of lectures delivered to young men's societies at Portsmouth and elsewhere. N. Y., Redfield, 1853. 140 p.
- *——— *On the Study of Words*; from the second London edition, revised and enlarged. N. Y., Redfield, 1852. 236 p.
- °*——— *Poems*. N. Y., Redfield, 1856. 336 p.
- Trescot, William Henry, 1822-1898. *The Diplomacy of the Revolution*. . . . N. Y., Appleton, 1852. 169 p.
- Trevelyan, George Otto, 1838-. *The Early History of Charles James Fox*. N. Y., Harper, 1880. 470 p.
- *The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, by His Nephew*. . . . N. Y., Harper, 1876. 2 v., illus.
- Tristram, Henry Boker, 1822-1906. *The Land of Moab: travels and discoveries on the east side of the Dead Sea and the Jordan; with a chapter on the Persian palace of Mashita by Jas. Ferguson*. . . . N. Y., Harper, 1873. 416 p., illus.
- Trollope, Anthony, 1815-1882. *The Eustace Diamonds*. . . . N. Y., Harper, 1872. 351 p.
- °——— *Phineas Finn, the Irish Member*. . . . N. Y., Harper, 1868. 235 p.
- *Phineas Redux*. . . . N. Y., Harper, 1874. 255 p., illus.
- *Thackeray*. N. Y., Harper, 1879. 206 p. (English men of letters.)
- Trowbridge, John Townsend, 1827-. *The Book of Gold and Other Poems*. N. Y., Harper, 1878. 81 p., illus.
- *The Emigrant's Troy and Other Poems*. Bost., Osgood, 1875. 173 p., illus.
- The Tsar's Window*. Bost., Roberts, 1881. 272 p. (No name series.)

- Turgénieff, Ivan Sergieevich, 1818-1883. *Dimitri Roundine* . . . translated from the French and German versions (reprinted from Every Saturday.) N. Y., Holt & Williams, 1873. 271 p.
- *On the Eve* . . . translated from the Russian by C. E. Turner; American edition. . . . N. Y., Holt & Williams, 1873. 272 p.
- Tyerman, Luke, 1819-or-1820-1889. *The Oxford Methodists*; memoirs of the Rev. Messrs. Clayton, Ingham, Gambold, Hervey, and Broughton. . . . N. Y., Harper, 1873. 416 p.
- Tyrwhitt, R. St. John. *Our Sketching Club*; letters and studies on landscape art; with an authorized reproduction of the lessons and woodcuts in Professor Ruskin's "Elements of Drawing." Bost., Roberts, 1875. 374 p., illus.
- Tytler, Sarah. *Modern Painters and Their Paintings*. . . . Bost., Roberts, 1874. 362 p.
- *The Old Masters and Their Pictures*. . . . Bost., Roberts, 1874. 363 p.
- Udall, Nicholas, 1505-1556. *Ralph Roister Doister.....and the Tragedie of Gorboduc*, by Thomas Norton and Thomas Sackville with introductory memoirs edited by William Durrant Cooper. Lond., Shakespeare Society, 1847. 160 p.
- Underwood, Francis Henry, 1825-1894. *A Hand-book of English Literature* . . . American authors. Bost., Lee and Shepard, 1873. 640 p.
- *A Hand-book of English Literature* . . . British authors. Bost., Lee and Shepard, 1873. 608 p.
- United States. President. *Message from the President of the United States to the Two Houses of Congress at the Commencement of the Forty-Sixth Congress*, with the reports of the heads of departments and selections from accompanying documents; edited by Ben. Perley Poore. Wash., Govt. Print. Office, 1880. 1059 p.
- Van-Lennep, Henry J. *Bible Lands: Their Modern Customs and Manners Illustrative of Scripture*. . . . N. Y., Harper, 1875. 832 p., illus.

- Vaughan, Henry, 1622-1695. *The Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations of Henry Vaughan* with a memoir by the Rev. H. F. Lyte. Bost., Little, Brown, 1856. 307 p. (British poets.)
- *Vaughan, Robert Alfred, 1795-1868. *Hours with the Mystics: a contribution to the history of religious opinion. . . .* Lond., Parker, 1856. 2 v.
- Vergil. *The Aeneids of Virgil; done into English verse by William Morris.* Bost., Roberts, 1876. 338 p.
- *The Works of Virgil* literally translated into English prose, with notes, by Davidson; a new edition, revised, with additional notes by Theodore Alois Buckley. Lond., Bohn, 1850. 404 p., illus.
- °Verne, Jules, 1829-1905. *Meridiana: the adventures of three Englishmen and three Russians in South Africa; translated from the French. . . .* N. Y., Scribner, Armstrong, 1874. 232 p., illus.
- °——— *The Mysterious Island Dropped from the Clouds; translated from the French by W. H. G. Kingston.* N. Y., Scribner, Armstrong, 1875. 310 p., illus.
- °——— *The Mysterious Island; The Secret of the Island; translated from the French by W. H. G. Kingston.* N. Y., Scribner, Armstrong, 1876. 299 p., illus.
- *The Tour of the World in Eighty Days.* Bost., Osgood, 1873. 291 p., illus.
- *The Tribulations of a Chinaman in China; from the French . . . by Virginia Champlin.* Bost., Lee and Shepard, 1880. 271 p.
- *The Wreck of the Chancellor; translated by George M. Towle.* Bost., Osgood, 1875. 285 p.
- Vincent, Frank, jun. *The Land of the White Elephant: sights and scenes in southeastern Asia; a personal narrative of travel and adventures in farther India, embracing the coun-*

tries of Burma, Siam, Cambodia, and Cochin-China. (1871-2). N. Y., Harper, 1874. 316 p., illus.

Virgil. See Vergil.

Wade, John, 1788-1875. *England's Greatness: Its Rise and Progress in Government, Laws, Religion, and Social Life; Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures; Science, Literature, and the Arts, from the Earliest Period to the Peace of Paris.* Lond., Longman, Brown, Green, Longman, and Roberts, 1856. 815 p.

——— *Junius: Including Letters by the Same Writer Under Other Signatures*; to which are added his confidential correspondence with Mr. Wilkes, and his private letters to Mr. H. S. Woodfall; a new and enlarged edition with new evidence as to the authorship and an analysis by the late Sir Harris Nicolas. Lond., Bohn, 1850. 2 v.

Wallace, Alfred Russel, 1823-1913. *The Malay Archipelago: The Land of the Orang-Utan, and the Bird of Paradise*; a narrative of travel, with studies and nature. N. Y., Harper, 1869. 638 p., illus.

Wallace, Horace Binney, 1817-1852. *Art and Scenery in Europe, with Other Papers.* Phil., Parry & McMillan, 1857. 451 p.

Waller, Horace. *The Last Journals of David Livingstone, in Central Africa from Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five to His Death*, continued by a narrative of his last moments and sufferings obtained from his faithful servants Chuma and Susi. . . . N. Y., Harper, 1875. 541 p., illus.

Walpole, Charles George, 1848-. *A Short History of the Kingdom of Ireland from the Earliest Times to the Union with Great Britain.* . . . N. Y., Harper, 1882. 423 p., illus.

Ward, Adolphus William, 1837-1924. *Chaucer.* N. Y., Harper, 1880. (English men of letters.)

——— *Dickens.* N. Y., Harper, 1882. 222 p. (English men of letters.)

- *Ward, Julius H. *The Life and Letters of James Gates Percival*. Bost., Ticknor and Fields, 1866. 583 p., illus.
- Warner, Charles Dudley, 1829-1900. *In the Levant*. Bost., Osgood, 1877. 374 p.
- Warren, Nathan B. *The Holidays: Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide; Their Social Festivities, Customs, and Carols*. . . . N. Y., Hurd and Houghton, [1868]. 198 p., illus.
- *Warton, Thomas, 1728-1790. *The History of English Poetry from the Close of the Eleventh Century to the Commencement of the Eighteenth Century to Which Are Prefixed Three Dissertations* . . . from the edition of 1824 superintended by the late Richard Price including the notes of Mr. Ritson, De Ashby, Mr. Douce, and Mr. Park, now further improved by the corrections and additions of several eminent antiquaries. . . . Lond., Tegg, 1840. 3 v., illus.
- The Week*. (Collection has v. 2, May 11-Nov. 30, 1872.)
- Weiss, John. *Wit, Humor, and Shakespeare*. . . . Bost., Roberts, 1876. 428 p.
- Wells, Henry P. *The American Salmon Fisherman*. . . . N. Y., Harper, 1886. 166 p., illus.
- *Whipple, Edwin P. *Character and Characteristic Men*. Bost., Ticknor and Fields, 1866. 324 p.
- °——— *Literature and Life*; enlarged edition. Bost., Osgood, 1871. 344 p.
- *Success and Its Conditions*. Bost., Osgood, 1871. 333 p.
- *White, Henry, 1812-1880. *The Massacre of St. Bartholomew*; preceded by a history of the religious wars in the reign of Charles IX; . . . N. Y., Harper, 1868. 497 p., illus.
- *White, James. *History of France from the Earliest Times to MDCCCXLVIII*. N. Y., Appleton, 1859. 571 p.
- *White, Richard Grant, 1821-1885. *Shakespeare's Scholar*; being historical and critical studies of his text, characters, and com-

- mentators, with an examination of Mr. Collier's folio of 1632. N. Y., Appleton, 1854. 504 p.
- ‡[White, William Hale], 1831-1913. *Mark Rutherford's Deliverance*: being the second part of his autobiography; edited by his friend, Reuben Sharpcott. Lond., Trübner, 1885. 210 p.
- Whitman, Sarah Helen Power, 1813-1878. *Poems*. Bost., Houghton, Osgood, 1879. 261 p., illus.
- [Whitman, Walt], 1819-1892. *Leaves of Grass*. Phil., Welsh, 1882. 382 p.
- *Whittier, John Greenleaf, 1807-1892. *The Complete Poetical Works of John Greenleaf Whittier*; Household edition. Bost., Osgood, 1873. 395 p.
- °‡——— *Hazel-blossoms*. Bost., Osgood, 1875. 133 p.
- *Snow-bound: A Winter Idyl*. . . . Bost., Ticknor and Fields, 1868. 65 p., illus.
- °——— *Songs of Three Centuries*. Bost., Osgood, 1876. 352 p.
- †——— *The Vision of Echard, and Other Poems*. Bost., Houghton, Osgood, 1878. 131 p.
- *Whyte-Melville, G. J. *Uncle John*. . . . N. Y., Appleton, 1874. 329 p.
- *Wiffen, Jeremiah H., 1792-1836. *Life of Torquato Tasso*; with an appendix on the "Jerusalem Delivered," by M. Sismonde de Sismondi. N. Y., Delisser & Procter, 1859. 280 p.
- Willard, Frances Elizabeth, 1839-1898. *Nineteen Beautiful Years; or, Sketches of a Girl's Life*; with introduction by Rev. R. S. Foster. N. Y., Harper, [1864]. 24 p., illus.
- *Woman and Temperance; or, The Work and Workers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union*. Hartford, Conn., Park, 1883. 653 p., illus.
- †[Williams, George W.] *Sketches of Travel in the Old and New World*. Charleston, S. C., Walker, Evans & Cogwell, 1871. 469 p., illus.

- Williams, William R. *Eras and Characters of History*. N. Y., Harper, 1882. 286 p.
- ° *Willis the Pilot*, a sequel to *The Swiss Family Robinson: or, Adventures of an Emigrant Family Wrecked on an Unknown Coast of the Pacific Ocean*; interspersed with tales, incidents of travel, and illustrations of natural history. Bost., Lee and Shepard, 1882. 350 p.
- Willson, Marcius, 1813-1905. *Mosaics of Bible History*; the Bible record with illustrative poetic and prose selections from standard literature, by Marcius Willson and Robert Pierpont Willson. . . . N. Y., Harper, 1883. 2 v.
- ° ——— *Mosaics of Grecian History*; the historical narrative with numerous illustrative poetic and prose selections; a popular course of reading in Grecian history and literature by Marcius Willson and Robert Pierpont Willson. N. Y., Harper, 1883. 544 p., illus.
- Wilson, Daniel. *The Evidences of Christianity*: stated in a popular and practical manner, in a course of lectures, on the internal evidences of the Christian religion, delivered in the parish church of St. Mary, Islington. . . . Bost., Crocker and Brewster, 1830. 2 v. (Collection has v. 2.)
- ° Wilson, William. *Poems*; edited by Benson J. Lossing; third edition. Poughkeepsie, Archibald Wilson, 1881. 218 p., illus.
- Winter, William, 1836-1917. *My Witness: A Book of Verse*. Bost., Osgood, 1871. 127 p.
- Winthrop, Robert Charles, 1809-1894. *The Dedication of the Washington National Monument*, with the orations by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and Hon. John W. Daniel, February 21, 1885; published by order of Congress. Washington, Govt. Print. Office, 1885. 122 p., illus.
- [Wolcot, John], 1738-1819. *The Works of Peter Pindar* with a copious index to which is prefixed some account of his life; . . . Lond., 1816. 4 v., illus.

- Wolf, Lucian, 1857-. *Sir Moses Montefiore*; a centennial biography with selections from letters and journals. . . . N. Y., Harper, 1885. 254 p., illus.
- °Wood, John George, 1829-1889. *Man and Beast Here and Hereafter*. . . . N. Y., Harper, 1875. 143 p.
- ‡Woolman, John. *The Journal of John Woolman* with an introduction by John G. Whittier. Bost., Osgood, 1871. 315 p.
- Woolsey, Theodore Dwight, 1801-1889. *The First Century of the Republic*: a review of American progress. . . . N. Y., Harper, 1876. 506 p., illus.
- Woolson, Abba Goold. *George Eliot and Her Heroines*: . . . N. Y., Harper, 1886. 177 p., illus.
- °Woolson, Constance Fenimore. *Castle Nowhere: Lake-Country Sketches*. Bost., Osgood, 1875. 386 p.
- *Two Women: 1862, a Poem* (reprinted from Appleton's Journal). N. Y., Appleton, 1877. 92 p.
- *Wordsworth, Christopher. *Athens and Attica: Journal of a Residence There*; second edition. Lond., Murray, 1837. 297 p., illus.
- Wordsworth, William, 1770-1850. *The Poetical Works of William Wordsworth* . . . a new and revised edition. Lond., Moxon, 1849. 7 v., illus.
- Wraxall, Sir N. William, 1751-1831. *Historical Memoirs of My Own Time*; part the first, from 1772 to 1780, part the second from January, 1781 to March 1784 . . . third edition revised and corrected. . . . Lond., Cadell and Davies, 1818. 3 v. in 2, illus.
- Wray, A. Lunar. *At the Back of the Moon; or Observations of Lunar Phases*. Bost., Lee and Shepard, 1879. 130 p.
- Wright, Thomas, 1810-1877, ed. *The Chester Plays*; a collection of mysteries founded upon scriptural subjects and formerly represented by the trades of Chester; at Whitsuntide; edited by Thomas Wright. . . . Lond., Shakespeare Society, 1843. 2 v.

- Wyatt, Sir Thomas, 1503?-1542. *The Poetical Works of Sir Thomas Wyatt*. Lond., Pickering, 1831. 244 p., illus. (Al-dine poets.)
- *Wycherley, William, 1620-1716. *The Dramatic Works of Wych-erley, Congreve, Vanbrugh, and Farquhar*; with biographical and critical notices, by Leigh Hunt; a new edition. Lond., Moxon, 1849. 608 p.
- Xenophon. *Xenophontis libri Socratici*. (De socrate commentarii, oeconomicus, convivum; anonymi Socratis apologia ad iudices.) Ex recensione Caroli Schenkl, curavit S. R. Winans. Novi Eboraci, Harpers fratres, 1883. 251 p.
- °‡*Year Book of the City of Charleston, S. C.* (Collection has: 1880-1885.)
- Yonge, Charles Duke, 1812-1891. *The Constitutional History of England from 1760-1860*. N. Y., Harper, 1882. 454 p.
- *Three Centuries of Modern History*. N. Y., Appleton, 1872. 572 p.





DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

BULLETIN

No. 3

NOVEMBER

1930

Annual Report
1929-1930

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA
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Annual Report, 1939-1930

The past academic year has been one of distinct progress in the development of the library resources of Duke University. The total expenditure for books (July 1929-July 1930) reached \$155,384.96; the number of volumes formally accessioned was 41,495, making the total number of volumes available for the use of readers 192,915. Comparative statistics for the years since the incorporation of the University are here pertinent:

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
Expenditure						
for Books	\$21,104	\$25,308	\$35,679	\$55,210	\$75,916	\$155,384
Volumes in						
Library						
(Catalogued) ..	87,857	95,297	105,742	121,402	151,520	192,915
Increase		7,435	10,450	15,660	30,118	41,495

Among the acquisitions, those in the domains of Medicine and Law stand first. The Medical Library, housed in the Duke University Hospital and known as the Hospital Library, has been made possible by a grant for capital expenditure by the Duke Endowment. On July 1, the number of volumes accessioned was 11,690, with as many unaccessioned. The collection consists primarily of periodicals and monographs embracing 410 titles. These include, besides strictly medical publications, many in the related fields of science; as Bio-chemistry, Biology, Psychology, Physics, and Home Economics. In addition there are monographic serials of importance for the entire realm of science; as the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, the *Histoire, Memoirs, et Compte Rendus de l'Academie de Sciences* (Paris), and the *Proceedings of the Koninklyke Academie von Wetenschappen* (Amsterdam). Note should also be made of the acquisition in photostatic reprint of the scientific and mathematical works of

Leonardo da Vinci. The Hospital Library is also the beneficiary for the medical books and periodicals collected by the late Dr. J. Howell Way, a member of the North Carolina State Board of Health.

The year has also marked an increase in the acquisition of legal literature. There is now available in the Law Library the reports, original or in reprint, of all the American and English courts of last resort. Files of legal periodicals have been extended and a good foundation has been laid for an extensive collection of American statutes.

On the part of the General Library of the University every effort has been made to increase periodical literature. Sixty new subscriptions have been entered, and complete files or additions to existing files have been made for 161 titles. Among the notable accessions are the following sets: in Science, the *Journal für Praktische Chemie*, *Physikalische Zeitschrift*, *Annalen der Physik*, *Zoölogisches Centralblatt*, *Zeitschrift für Biologie*, the *Journal of Botany*, *Bulletin et Memoirs de la Societe Botanique de France*, and *Engineering News*; in Religion and Theology, the *Theologische Literaturzeitung*, *Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte*, *Chronik der Christlichen Welt*, *Theologische Rundschau*, *Archiv für Religionswissenschaft*, *Die Christliche Welt*, and *Bulletin de la Societe du Protestantism (Francaise)*; many English serials of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries have been acquired, including the *North British Review*, *Scots Magazine*, the *Craftsman*, the *Guardian*, the *London Magazine*, the *North Britain*, the *Remembrancer*, and the *True Britain*; and in Italian a complete file of the *Giornale Dantesco*. Closely related to the increase of periodicals is that of newspaper files. Aside from the acquisition of hundreds of miscellaneous titles, complete files or long runs have been secured of the *London Times*, since 1870, the *New York Herald*, 1860-1918, the *Friend*, leading Quaker Periodical (1827-1927); and a large collection of English newspapers of the eighteenth century, including some thirty-five titles.

Concentration as well as the meeting of general needs has also characterized the acquisitions of the General Library. Fifteen research grants ranging from \$200 to \$500 have enabled as many professors to secure materials needed in their advanced work. Special appropriations supplementing those for current needs have been made in the Romantic Period of English Literature; in German literature, over 500 volumes relating to the life, works, and criticism of Goethe have been added; a collection of 1700 volumes, representing the leading Scandinavian authors since 1860, has been acquired, and several hundred titles have also been added to the large and growing collection of Southern Americana. Of more than passing significance has been the gathering, in the past two years, of several hundred volumes pertaining to the political and cultural development of Brazil, some two hundred volumes coming by exchange from the National Library of Brazil. Such is the first step to assemble the literature of Portuguese South America, a collection which will supplement the materials already available for Hispanic America.

The year has also been a high-water mark in the acquisition of manuscripts. Years ago this class of material was collected to a certain extent by the Trinity College Historical Society. Then came an interregnum and few manuscripts were secured. Now there is a veritable revival of interest as the following items indicate: from beyond the seas a number of manuscripts of Dante Gabriel Rossetti have been acquired, which include 500 lines of unpublished verse, twenty-five being sonnets in English and two in Italian; many original versions of poems already published; a prose sketch for the narrative poem *Rose Mary*; plans for an unfinished lyrical tragedy, "Doom of the Sirens"; and notes for "God's Grael," of which only a few lines were ever composed. Pertinent to American literary history has been the rescue of 1200 pages of manuscripts, once belonging to Dr. Thomas Holley Chivers, lost Georgia poet, friend and contemporary of Edgar Allan Poe. The collection

includes fifty-three letters to Chivers, twenty-eight by Chivers, four plays, sixty-seven essays, and 307 poems. Of interest to literary history also is the acquisition of the manuscripts of Mary Harden and her father, General Edward Harden, of Georgia. Another acquisition is a Diary of Alexander B. Meek, Alabama poet, and his manuscript copy of "Red Eagle"; a number of letters of other literary men of America have also been acquired.

Of real as well as associational value is a manuscript ledger, *Official Register of the Confederate States Congress*, which gives the captions, dates of passage by Congress and of signature by President Jefferson Davis, of the statutes enacted by the Congress of the Confederate States. Since the Confederate Statutes, as printed, were never all published in one collection, and since many statutes were never given to the press, this Register has the peculiar value of being the only complete and official check list of Confederate legislation. In addition, the Library has also acquired ninety manuscript acts and resolutions of the Confederate Congress, of which many were apparently never published. There have also been added to the Library's Confederate treasures, as a loan, the war-time diary of William R. Hanleiter, Southern journalist, and many Southern soldiers' letters. For the earlier ante-bellum period of the South a considerable block of the correspondence of William H. Crawford has been acquired, and a number of ledgers and account books, particularly that of a hay-producing plantation in Georgia. In the new Library building a large room equipped with steel letter boxes has been provided for the preservation of manuscript treasures.

The gifts and special collections have increased. The number of volumes added from this source totals 8,126, and a list of donors is given in Appendix A, in as far as their donations have been accessioned; those unaccessioned will be acknowledged in future reports. Particular mention must be made of the presentation of a file of the *Friend* by the heirs of Miss Ann

Fry and the establishment of the Thomas Collection by Mrs. William P. Few in memory of her father, Honorable Lyne S. Thomas; of large additions to the Flowers Collection by Mr. W. W. Flowers of New York City, and valuable contributions toward the purchase of books by the Associates of the Duke University Library. The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of New York, the Connecticut State Library, Princeton University, and the Baker Library of the Harvard Business School have donated several thousand volumes and pamphlets. The Joseph G. Brown Fund, \$4,000 raised by the friends of Mr. Brown as a memorial to his memory, has been definitely assigned to the School of Religion, and likewise the Grattan Williams Fund. The Register Fund, the bequest of Dr. E. C. Register of Charlotte, has been assigned to the Medical School.

As this report is written, the various units composing the Duke Libraries are housed in new buildings. On the West Campus the General Library has large and well-appointed quarters; and there, also, is the Law Library (Law Building) and the Hospital Library (Hospital Building); while the Library Building on the East Campus is allocated to the Woman's College. The heads of the executive staff are as follows: Joseph P. Breedlove, Librarian of the General Library; William R. Roalfe, Law Librarian; Miss Judith Farrar, Librarian of the Hospital Library; Mrs. Lillian B. Griggs, Librarian of the Woman's College Library; and William K. Boyd, Director of Libraries.

JOSEPH P. BREEDLOVE, *Librarian*
of the General Library.

WILLIAM K. BOYD, *Director.*

APPENDIX A

GIFTS ACCESSIONED

The following is a list of accessions to the Library, entered July 1, 1929-June 30, 1930: Ainslie, Peter, 2; Alabama State Department Archives, 6; Alexander, Mrs. S. A., 4; Alexander, T. R., 1; Alfred Williams Co., 1; Allen, Ivey, Jr., 1; American Book Co., 10; American Federation of Labor, 1; American Federation for Public Service, 1; American Historical Association, 1; American Issue Publishing Co., 43; American Jewish Committee, 2; American Red Cross, 1; American Tariff League, 2; American Tree Association, 1; Amherst College, 1; Andrews, Robert Lee, 1; Anderson, Ewing, 1; Anderson, M. E., 1; Andrews, A. B., 1; Association of American Colleges, 1; Association of Land Grant Colleges, 1; Avera Bible Fund, 1; Avery, I. E. Fund, 11; Balch, C. P., 1; Barton, L. M., 1; Basler, R. P., 1; Bassett, Mrs. J. S., 28; Bell, Lila, 1; Bell, W. B., 26; Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., 2; Bennett, Margaret, 1; Benton, James, 1; Bernard, Mrs. W. S., 1; Berrien, L. M., 1; Biology Book Fund, 3; Birch, J. C. H., 1; Bird Fund, 1; Blake, Nelson M., 1; Blalock, Verona, 1; Blomquist, H. L., 1; Board of Lay Activities of M. E. Church, 1; Bogert, G. G., 1; Book Association of Friends, 7; Boyd, W. K., 44; Bradshaw, Miss Eugenia, 1; Brame, Elsie, 1; Brannon, P. A., 1; Brecher, G. A., 1; Brissie, Aileen, 2; British Library of Information, 1; Britton, George T., 1; Broadway, Blanche, 1; Brown, A. E., 1; Brown, Dr. F. C., 18; Brown University, 12; Browning, H. D., 1; Bryan, L. A., 2; Burdin and Co., 2; Canadian Committee on Modern Language, 3; Cannon, James III, 3; Carded Woolen Manufacturing Association, 1; Carnegie Endowment, 37; Carnegie Institute, 3; Carpenter, C. R., 1; Carroll, C. F. Jr., 1; Carroll, J. E., 1; Carroll, Zoe W., 1; Cary High School, 1; Castes, Mary D., 1; Catholic University, 1; Chaffin, Nora, 1; Champion, E. C., 1; Chao-Chu, Wu, 1; Chase, Dr.

Louis, 1; Cheatham, Cora Lee, 1; Chemistry Book Fund, 1; Chen, W. Y., 1; Chinese Instruction in America, 1; Clark, Blanche Henry, 1; Clark, H. D., 1; Class of 1909, 79; Class of 1913, 116; Classical Club, 3; Clingman, Thomas L., 1; Cokesbury Press, 26; Coleman, T. R., 1; Coltrane, J. E., 1; Columbia University, Teachers College, 1; Columbia University, 5; College of the City of New York, 1; Committee for Relief in Belgium, 2; Committee on Uniform Crime Records, 1; Connecticut, State of, 2; Cook, W. W., 1; Cooper, F. A. G., 1; Cornell University, 4; Council on Foreign Relations, 1; Creig, Jane Marie, 1; Cristenbury, Elva, 1; Cromwell, William Nelson, 1; Croy, O. E., 1; Culberson, Gladys, 1; Cunningham, Bert, 10; Cunningham, M. E., 1; Cutter, W. A., 1; Davis, Rose May, 1; Dawson and Sons, 2; DeBruyne, J. M. A., 2; Dehler, Sophie, 1; Democratic National Committee, 1; Denison Manufacturing Co., 1; Dight, J. C., 2; Doob, L. W., 1; Doubleday, Doran and Co., 1; Duke Endowment, 1; Duke University, 1; Duke University, Alumni Association, 4; Duke University, Education Department, 2; Duke University Press, 365; Dunkle, Margaret, 1; Dunn, Ione H., 3; Dunn, Mrs. J. K., 1; Durst, Joseph, 1; Dutton, Alice, 1; Economics Class Funds, 35; Edgerton, R. O., 1; Education Class Fund, 212; Ehrlich, John, 1; Elliott, E. R., 1; Erdman, Charles R., 1; Evaporated Milk Inc., 1; Everett, Mrs. J. LeGrand, 1; Exchange, 262; Ezzell, C. W., 1; Faulkner, Littlejohn, 10; Federal Council of Churches in America, 1; Few, W. P., 15; Few, Mrs. W. P., 13; Flanders, R. B., 1; W. W. Flowers Fund, 30; Flowers, Mrs. Fred, 35; Flowers, Mrs. R. L., 30; Flowers, R. L., 15; Fock, Gustav, 1; Foreman, Eleanor B., 1; Frank, A. M., 1; Fry, Miss Ann W., 65; Fry, G. A., 1; Fuller, Miss Carrie, 2; Garner, G. L., 1; Garrard, Annie W., 1; Garrison, R. C., 1; Gathings, J. A., 1; Georgia Geological Survey, 1; Gibson, W. M., 1; Gill, H. Aurelia, 1; Gill Fund, 8; Gillespie, A. G., 2; Gillock, Emmie, 1; Ginn and Co., 12; Glasson, Lucy P., 1; Glasson, W. H., 50; Goday, Armand, 2; Godbey, Allen H.,

1; Goddard, J. M., 1; Gilbert, Allen H., 2; Gondon Publishing Co., 1; Gordon, R. W., 1; Gracie, Mrs. Archibald, 2; Grant, Minnie S., 1; Grattan Williams Fund, 51; Green, Mary V., 1; Griffin, Mabel, 1; Grigg, Claude, 1; Gross, Paul M., 2; Hachett Publishing Co., 1; Haddock, R. A., 1; Hall, B. M., 1; Hall, F. J., 1; Hampton Institute, 1; Harris, C. L., 1; Harris, H. L., 1; Harton, B. L. Jr., 1; Harvard University, 2; Harvill, R. A., 1; Hayes, W. H., 1; Haynes, Margaret, 1; Henry Holt and Co., 6; Henry, Sibyl, 1; Hickman, Dr. F. S., 1; Highfell, F. G., 1; Hispanic Society of America, 6; History Class Funds, 91; Hodges, W. E., 1; Holt, I. T., 1; Holton, Holland, 34; Hoover, C. B., 3; Hubbell, J. B., 13; Ide, Walter S., 1; Illinois State Historical Library, 1; International Oratorical Contest, 1; International Relations Club, 11; Italian Digest, 1; Jenkins, S. S., 2; Jenkins, W. A., 1; Jessup, P. C., 1; Johns Hopkins University, 1; Johnson Publishing Co., 7; Johnson, D. S., 1; Jones, Mrs. T. D., 1; Jordan, G. Ray, 1; Joseph G. Brown Fund, 15; Judaeans, 1; Kappa Delta Phi, 1; Kabel, William, 1; Keever, H. M., 1; Kellam, W. P., 1; Kentucky State Library, 1; Ketring, R. A., 1; Kirkpatrick, C. A., 1; Kirkpatrick, D. E., 1; Kolb, E. C., 1; Krafft, C. F., 2; Kumro, D. M., 1; Lackey, O. N., 1; Lagerstedt, K. R., 1; Landon, Charles E., 1; Lanning, John Tate, 1; Laprade, W. T., 1; Laube, H. D., 1; Law Fund, 10; Law Publication Fund, 403; League for Industrial Democracy, 2; League for International Relations, 2; Leland-Stanford University, 4; Leslie Woman Suffrage, 1; Levenson, J., 2; Library of Congress, 1; Liggett-Meyers Research Fund, 2; Lister, J. T., 1; Little, L. C., 1; Lowery, M. L., 2; McCallie, S. W., 1; McCulloch, Thomas L., 1; McDougal, William, 1; McEwen, N. R., 1; Macow, E. H., 1; Maden, W. L., 1; Malone, E. E., 10; Manchester, A. K., 1; Marx, H. Schoffrner, 1; Maryland Agricultural Society, 1; Mathews, J. C., 1; Mathews, J. J., 1; Meeker, J. E., 1; Meeter, A. V., 2; Melhoramentos, 1; Meredith College, 1; M. E. Church, South, Board of Education, 1; M. E. Church,

South, Woman's Missionary Society, 1; Mexican Government, 4; Meyers, C. R., 1; Meyers, H. E., 1; Michigan University, 4; Michigan University Press, 1; Miller, C. H. Jr., 1; Miller, J. C., 1; Missionary Research Library, 22; Mississippi State Department of Archives and History, 1; Mississippi Historical Association, 1; Moorehead, W. K., 6; Morris, Elizabeth, 1; Morrison, Harriet M., 1; Moore, H. C., 1; Motion Picture Producers, 1; Mt. Desert Island Biological Laboratory, 1; National Auto Chamber of Commerce, 1; National Education Association, 1; National Electric Light Association, 1; National Research Council, 1; National Tax Association, 1; New Jersey Experiment Station, 1; New York Department of Charities, 1; New York Industrial Commission, 1; New York Southern Society, 1; New York Department of State, 3; New York State Department of Health, 1; New York State Industrial Safety Congress, 1; New York Stock Exchange, 1; Nicholson, M. L., 1; North Carolina Department of State, 14; North Carolina College for Women, 3; North Carolina Historical Commission, 5; North Carolina Library Association, 1; North Carolina Library Commission, 1; North Carolina Parent Teachers Association, 2; North Carolina Secretary of State, 11; North Carolina Tax Commission, 6; North Dakota Historical Society, 2; Nunn, Lilian B., 1; Omicron Delta Kappa, Beta Chapter, 1; Ogden, W. C., 1; Ohio State University, 1; Oklahoma State Department, 1; Oregon Historical Society, 1; Ormond, A. L., 1; Pace, Donald M., 1; Page, Kirby, 1; Pan American Union, 6; Patterson, J. C., 1; Pegram Chemistry Club, 2; Pegram, J. E., 2; Peppler, Charles W., 1; Pettigrew, R. C., 1; Political Science, 27, 1928-29, 2; Powell, B. E., 1; Powell, Mary Ellen, 1; Powell, T. E. Jr., 1; Price, Nancy, 1; Princeton University, 46; Pridgen, L. I., 1; Priepeke, R. J., 2; Pritchett, W. K., 1; Proctor, A. M., 1; R. Schalkenback Fund, 3; Ragland, E. G., 1; Rand McNally, 4; Ratchford, B. U., 9; Rayner, K. T., 1; Reade, E. W., 1; Regional Plan of New York, 3; Remey, C. M., 1; Rice Institute,

2; Rielly, J. J., 1; Rivera, Rodolfo, 1; Robert, J. C., 1; Robertson, A. T. Jr., 1; Rockefeller Foundation, 1; Rockefeller Institute, 1; Rodriguez-Diago, Andre, 1; Rodwell, Mary Frances, 1; Rogers, H. H., 1; Rooker, Bessie, 1; Root, R. W., 1; Rosenberger, J. L., 1; Ruddick, G. B., 1; Rumbold, D. W., 1; Runyan, Theodore, 1; Ryan, C. B., 1; Sands, Alexander, 2; Sasser, Roxie J., 1; Sawyer, W. H., 7; Saylor, J. H., 2; Schallert, Dorothea A., 1; Seaboard Air Line Railway, 2; Sears, Roebuck and Co., 2; Seay, Hibernia, 1; Shafer, J. S., 1; Shastid, T. H., 1; Sherwell, G. B., 1; Shipp Collection, 4; Silver, Burdett and Co., 5; Simmons, E. H. H., 1; Sinclair Upton, 2; Slade Collection, 1; Smith, H. C., 5; Smith, Willis, 7; Smith College, 1; Smith, Sara O., 1; Social Science Research Council, 2; Soper, E. D., 2; Source Unknown, 204; Speer, Robert E., 1; Spivey, Lucy, 1; Spivey, Thomas S., 4; *The State* (Columbia, S. C.), 1; Stackhouse, A. E., 1; Starling, Mary Lee, 1; Stechert, G. E., 15; Stem, Margaret, 1; Stephens, H. W., 1; Stephens, Miss Kate, 2; Stewart, Lilian, 1; Strowd, W. F., 1; Spence, Charlotte G., 1; Stewart, Sara, 1; Sullivan, Jane, 255; Swanson, J. C., 1; Theosophical Society, 1; Thigpen, R. E., 2; Thomas, J. A., 227; Tokyo Department of Education, 1; Trentham, Ina R., 1; Trentham, S. O., 1; Trueblood, Paul G., 1; Truesdale, J. N., 1; Tyree, Elizabeth D., 1; Underwood, E. T., 1; United Fruit Growers, 1; University of Buffalo, 1; University of Chicago, 1; University of Chicago Press, 1; University of Iowa, 2; University of Michigan, 2; University of Minnesota, 1; University of North Carolina, 2; University of Oregon, 1; University of Pennsylvania, 37; United States Government, 1,396; United States Naval Academy, 1; Van Nostrand Publishing Co., 1; Vassar College, 2; Virginia State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1; Wade, L. M., 1; Wannamaker, W. H., 1; Weaver, C. C., 10; Webb Book Co., 1; Webb, T. A., 1; Weiss and Co., 1; Westerhof, A. C., 1; Weston, Neila, 1; White, Gladys Ruth, 1; Whitlam, Mrs., 3; Wiese, Bernice, 1; Winston Co., 3; Wis-

consin University, 3; Whaley, Otis, 1; Wheeler, Harold P., 1; Whaley, Grace W., 1; White, Dr. N. I., 1; Williams, Mrs. W. H., 17; Wolfe, F. A., 1; Wolfe Fund, 5; Womack, J. G., 2; Wood, T. W., 1; Woody, R. H., 1; World Peace Foundation, 1; Wrenn, S. N., 1; Wynne, Waller Jr., 1; Young People's Union, 4.

APPENDIX B

LIBRARY STATISTICS

JULY 1, 1929-JUNE 30, 1930

THE BOOKS:

Book expenditures, including Law and Hospital Libraries	\$155,384.96
Volumes accessioned	41,495
Total number of volumes accessioned	192,915

THE STAFF:

Staff members (full time)	26
Staff members (part time)	31
Total	<u>57</u>

<i>Periodical Department</i> (full time)	2
<i>Circulation and Reference</i> (full time)	5
<i>Circulation and Reference</i> (part time)	17
Total	<u>22</u>

<i>Order Department</i> (full time)	3
<i>Order Department</i> (part time)	1
Total	<u>4</u>

<i>Law Room</i> (full time)	*1
<i>Law Room</i> (part time)	3
Total	<u>4</u>
<i>Hospital Library</i> (full time)	2
<i>Hospital Library</i> (part time)	1
Total	<u>3</u>
Senior Cataloguers	8
Junior Cataloguers	5
Student assistants (part time)	10
Total	<u>23</u>

Total Volumes catalogued	32,883
Titles in foreign languages catalogued	8,720
Catalogue cards made and filed	84,178
Total cards in catalogue, June 30, 1930	448,308

* Counted also as cataloguer.

Duke University Library Bulletin

Number 4

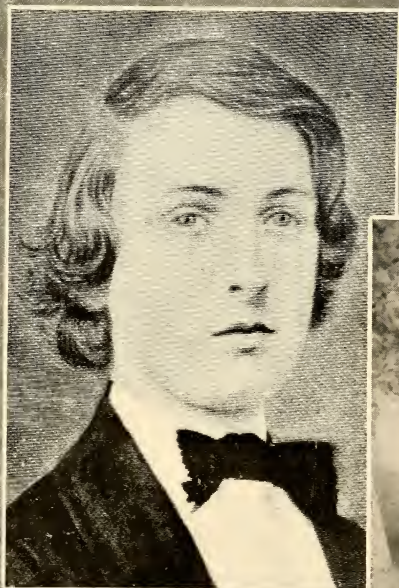
July, 1931

THE MAHAN LETTERS

—*Chiles*

Durham
North Carolina

1931



ALFRED THAYER MAHAN



SAMUEL A'COURT ASHE

LETTERS OF ALFRED THAYER MAHAN
TO
SAMUEL A'COURT ASHE
(1858-59)

EDITED BY
ROSA PENDLETON CHILES

Duke University Library Bulletin
Number 4
Durham, North Carolina
July, 1931

CONTENTS

FOREWORD— <i>Samuel A'Court Ashe</i>	v
INTRODUCTION— <i>Rosa Pendleton Chiles</i>	vii
THE LETTERS	1

FOREWORD

Alfred Thayer Mahan was raised in the atmosphere of West Point, where his father was a distinguished professor and author. While at the Naval Academy, his father wrote to him "to stand up to his work bravely, and always in the tone of a high-minded Christian gentleman." During the Christmas holidays of 1870, Mahan spent some ten days with me at Wilmington and he proved to have been responsive to his father's injunction. In life he became a devout Christian and was much interested and engaged in church work, while in intellectual performance he ranks among the very first naval officers of the world.

These letters throwing light on early life at the Naval Academy have been prepared for publication by Miss Rosa Pendleton Chiles, a writer of experience and particularly gifted in historical endeavor, whose work has received gratifying notice in this country and abroad. Her thorough editing of these letters not only affords pleasing illumination but adds greatly to their historical value. It is with unusual satisfaction that I extend to her my grateful acknowledgments for the admirable manner in which this difficult undertaking has been prosecuted. The letters themselves, and others from Mahan to me, are deposited in the Library of Duke University.

SAMUEL A'COURT ASHE.

Raleigh, N. C.

April 16, 1931.

INTRODUCTION

I

Whether it be true or not that the "child is father to the man," interest in the youth of every great man compels his biographer to trace the signs of his early years for promise of eminence. He is likely to find it in the outstanding characteristics of the adolescent period, sometimes by a study of sterling qualities manifested in serious moments, sometimes more effectively in the spontaneous phrases of an old letter or a fragment on a fly-leaf. But for the truest analysis he must delve freely into the correspondence of the youth with his heart's mate—not a girl but a boy—the outpourings of one soul to another of its kind, chosen from his fellows by instinct surer than any that may guide him in selections of later years. Such letters as a rule are not readily obtainable, as boys are likely to destroy correspondence, but occasionally a rich field opens up unexpectedly.

More than seventy years have elapsed since Alfred Mahan and Samuel Ashe found in each other a complete union of spirit, soon welded into a friendship lasting to the end of the former's life, and now Ashe, ninety years old, speaks of it with such freshness and fragrance as suggest placing it among the classic friendships of all time. As an historic fact it will become enshrined in the records of the time in which they lived, a tribute to an age which produced such friendships. A comradeship so rare, deep-rooted and abiding in any age grows richer in interest when the careers of the men between whom it existed have become a heritage to mankind. With these two, while Mahan's achievements give him a world prominence Ashe does not enjoy, the output of both lives has been broad and fine enough to inspire profound emulation and both will have a lasting place in history. The life of Mahan, whose brilliant and useful career, always overcrowded, ended shortly after the beginning of the cataclysm in

Europe which drew into its surging destruction well-nigh all the combatant forces of the civilized world, is known to every one to whom the progress of naval history and the development of naval strategy mean anything, nor does the growth of the peace ideal since his passing lessen the indebtedness of the world to his remarkable genius and ability. One of the foremost of naval strategists and ablest of naval writers, his name will illumine naval annals while navies exist and the progressive diminishing of the naval strength of the world, so ardently projected, will in no wise impair the fame he earned.

The compass of these brief remarks will not admit of more than the barest outline of the work of either man, a mere tracery to cover the years. Though different in objective the two lives from the beginning had essentially one standard and one ideal, and it is of particular interest to observe that they developed along the original lines of character and desire which drew them together as boys. Building upon a rock-bottom foundation of sterling worth and steady aim, they deviated not at all from the great purpose of life, though varying at times the object sought. Strange that neither felt suited to a naval career. Mahan's father thought his son made a mistake in choosing the Navy and Mahan himself, both early and later in life, granted that his father was right. Ashe recalls that when, in their boyhood, they discussed the future, Mahan said he did not desire to become famous as a naval hero, but as an intellectual superior, a master by reason of mental power and output of the pen, choosing the scholastic side of naval endeavor. Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester told the writer that Mahan, just before beginning his volumes on sea power, said to him: "Chester, the reason the Navy has no history is because it has had no naval officer to write it. I am going to write history." "Then," added Admiral Chester, "of course he became famous overnight." Ashe found before completing the course at the Naval Academy that it would be better for him not to continue in

the service. On the practice cruises he was so afflicted with *mal de mer* that it appeared impracticable for him to pursue the life. Amusing references will be found in Mahan's letters to him to this malady. But he was essentially not a ship man, being, like Mahan, an intellectual and preferring the writing of history, in which his greatest work has been done. It may be said of him that he first made history and then wrote it, for he not only had an active part in the War between the States but has ever since shared in public matters and been a leader in thought and action in North Carolina for seventy years. His leaving Annapolis was a matter of deep regret, not only to the midshipmen, among whom he was a prime favorite, but also to the faculty, who regarded him highly. References to the regret expressed concerning his resignation will be found in some of Mahan's letters to him. He was second in his class, Mahan being third. After he left Mahan, of course, became second and so graduated.

II

Alfred Thayer Mahan was born at West Point, N. Y., where his father was for many years a professor in the U. S. Military Academy, September 27, 1840. Well prepared for advanced study, he spent two years in Columbia College, New York, and three years at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., graduating in June, 1859. His first naval service was on the frigate *Congress*, on the Brazil station. During the War between the States he served in the Potomac Flotilla, twice in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and once in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. He rose from the rank of midshipman to that of lieutenant during the war and by June, 1865, to that of lieutenant commander. Subsequent to the war he was on ordnance duty in Washington, D. C.; on the Asiatic station; at the Navy Yard, New York, and on the U. S. S. *Worcester*. In 1872 he was promoted to the rank of commander. Later he served on the Receiving

Ship at New York; as commander of the U. S. S. *Wasp* in the Rio de la Plata; at the Navy Yard, Boston; at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis; again at the Navy Yard, New York, and as commander of the U. S. S. *Wachusett*, South Pacific Squadron. In 1885 he was promoted to the rank of captain and then his fine intellectual abilities began to be utilized when he became lecturer on Naval History and Strategy in the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and a little later when he was made president of the Naval War College. When asked to accept the lectureship he wrote Ashe that he hesitated to undertake it, not being sure of his ability. While president of the War College he repeatedly sought the influence of Ashe with North Carolina Congressmen to aid in securing appropriations. His efforts to keep the college open in spite of the pitiful appropriations allowed form a chapter in naval history themselves. For a while he was on special duty in the Bureau of Navigation, U. S. Navy Department, and then again became president of the Naval War College. Following this he was commander of the U. S. S. *Chicago*, on the European station. All the while he was considering the possibility of devoting the remainder of his life to writing, contributing at times to magazines and testing his ability to satisfy editors and be sure of his earning power. He alludes to this in his letters to Ashe. Finally he declared his intention of retiring. Upon application, after forty years' service, he was retired with the rank of captain in 1896 in order to give his full time to writing on naval subjects. Later he was on special duty in connection with the Naval War College; member of the Naval War Board, Spanish-American War, which, according to a statement by Secretary Long, did not make a single mistake; delegate to the Hague Peace Conference and President of the American Historical Association. In 1906 he was appointed Rear-Admiral on the retired list. Subsequently he performed special duty in the U. S. Navy Department in connection with reorganization of the department.

Before retirement Mahan wrote four valuable books on naval subjects, including two on sea power. After retirement he wrote sixteen major works, including two dealing directly with sea power. He also contributed numerous articles to the magazines. As an evidence of his wide influence as a naval writer, translations of some of his works have been made in German, French, Italian, Spanish and Japanese. He received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford and of LL.D. from Cambridge and Harvard before retirement and afterwards the degree of LL.D. from Yale, Columbia, Dartmouth and Magill.

Admiral Mahan's death occurred at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 1, 1914, at the age of seventy-four.

Ashe's life has been different from Mahan's in labor and objective, but like Mahan's always actuated by lofty aims and the highest standards of conduct and endeavor. Descended from noted patriots, he inherited a sense of public responsibility which has enabled him to contribute more than almost any other man of his day to the moral, social, civic and political life of his state. He has never been a seeker after office, but has been the quiet force back of many notable achievements making history in North Carolina. As a Democrat his pen has written many of the party papers and his editorials have trained and led the public mind. After his resignation at Annapolis he devoted himself to the study of law and of history and literature in their bearing upon law, but war interrupted his studies. His war service was as follows: Lieutenant North Carolina State troops, assigned to duty at Fort Caswell; in Company I, Eighth Regiment, later Eighteenth North Carolina Troops. Subsequently he received a commission in the Regular Confederate Army and performed effective service at the arsenal, Charleston, S. C. As captain and adjutant general on the staff of General Pender, he took part in the campaign against Pope and was mentioned for gallantry at the Battle of Cedar Run. Reconnoitering with a single attendant at the time of the Second

Battle of Manassas, he was taken prisoner and sent on parole to Washington, his pass through the Federal lines unescorted being one of the unique papers of the war. After exchange he was assigned to duty in General Clingman's brigade and took part in the defense of Charleston, S. C. Later he served as ordnance officer at Battery Wagner, Charleston, where he was constantly under fire while repairing at night the awful damage done by day in one of the fiercest sieges of the war. When the fort was evacuated he reported for duty at Fayetteville, N. C., serving under Col. F. L. Childs. Accepting an inferior position after the close of hostilities, he again, in leisure hours, took up the study of law. Still later, after he had begun the practice of law, Mahan did for him a beautiful thing in a beautiful way. He had not heard from Ashe since the war ended, but having, on a cruise, saved five hundred dollars, when he returned to the United States he sent it to Ashe, saying, "If you have survived the war you will need it. I would take it from you; you must take it from me." Ashe accepted it as a loan and the fact of his returning it is recorded in these letters long afterwards. Ashe formed a partnership in the most important law firm in the state and did notable work. Later, entering the political field, he sought to avert or overcome the horrors of Reconstruction. He became one of the most active members of the North Carolina Legislature and is conceded to have "had more to do with the legislation of that eventful and critical period than any other member." He soon entered the editorial arena and his paper, *The Evening Crescent*, is said to have done more than any other agency to redeem the state. He owned and edited, successively, several North Carolina papers, including the present *Raleigh News and Observer*, and was one of the ablest editors in the South. For years he was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee and his pen wrote most of the party papers. Recently U. S. Senator F. M. Simmons has declared that Captain, now General, Ashe is one of

the most remarkable men in North Carolina and practically every other prominent man in the state would say the same. Certainly, he is one of the best loved men any state ever produced. His declining years are largely spent, aside from active, busy service, in acknowledging letters of esteem and affection which daily fill his mail.

The work for which Ashe will be chiefly remembered and which will be his monument for all time is his "History of North Carolina," said to be one of the best histories of any state yet published. He helped to prepare the Colonial and State Records of North Carolina and was editor-in-chief of the "Biographical History of North Carolina," but his main work has been the writing of the narrative history of the state. This task he completed at eighty-five. In 1917 the University of North Carolina conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. and in 1930 the Confederate Veterans' Organization conferred upon him the title of Brigadier General.

III

During the years of busy life for each the friendship between Mahan and Ashe continued, always fragrant with memories and abiding affection. Visits were exchanged, Mahan on at least two occasions being Ashe's guest in Raleigh and Ashe visiting him at West Point. Their correspondence also continued, though not without interruptions. Not one letter from either was ever dictated or typed. It was their custom to sign nearly all letters to each other "Affectionately." Ashe preserved Mahan's, but Mahan, moving about in naval assignment, could not preserve Ashe's. After Mahan's death, someone, reading one of his letters to Ashe, suggested that it be destroyed because of its intimate nature, and Ashe, acquiescing with reluctance, remarked, "It hurts me. I hesitate to do it because he signed it 'Affectionately'."

These letters are, in the main, self-interpretive. The group offered now, being of the midshipman period, are boyish and

filled with personal comment. The two were so intimate that naturally, in writing to each other, criticisms of persons and conditions were freely made. They were both high-minded youths and Ashe says that before he left Annapolis he and Mahan had agreed to try to raise the standard of their class and of the institution. They regarded the honor of the Academy and its regulations as imposing superior claims to allegiance to those existing between classmates, and Mahan, after Ashe left, submitted to the distressing experience of being placed in coventry rather than deviate from what he deemed to be his duty to the institution and the naval service at the time. Frequent reference to this is made in his letters to Ashe and even after the lapse of approximately a half century, when he and his classmates had retired and some had passed on, he referred to it with feeling. Speaking of another Rear Admiral, he wrote, "He was one of those who coventried me, but we do not speak of that now." It was plain to see, however, that Mahan still felt the sting of it. Comments made in these letters are frequently condemnatory and at times tinged with bitterness, but they are natural and pardonable. If, in their day, they might have given offense in some instances, certainly after a lapse of seventy-two years no ill will could be harbored against a sensitive, free-spoken youth like Mahan writing to his best loved comrade. They are presented because they afford a vivid picture of the youthful Mahan and disclose motives, principles and affections that controlled his entire life but were not so intimately revealed in later years.

IV

For the benefit of those not familiar with naval matters into whose hands these letters may fall it may be well to give a brief outline of the U. S. Naval Academy, merely enough to render the letters themselves more intelligible and to add a moiety of interest to their vital contents.

This famous school, established in 1845, first bore the name Naval School. Its first superintendent was Commander Franklin Buchanan, later to become famed as commander of the ironclad Virginia (Merrimac), made admiral in the Southern service while in command of the Confederate Squadron in Hampton Roads for victories won on Mar. 8, 1862. The course at the Academy in its early days ran five years, of which the first and last only were spent at the school itself, the rest being at sea. This plan not proving satisfactory, after four years a revision was made of the regulations and a seven-year course adopted, the first and last two being at the Academy and the rest at sea. The name of the school was also changed. Under this plan the annual cruises were begun. After a year under the new arrangement further changes were proposed, resulting in the abandonment of the three-year sea duty in the middle of the course, practice cruises taking its place. This revised plan took effect in 1851.

These changes in the plan of educating young men for the naval service, somewhat overlapping in arrangement, brought to the Naval Academy in Mahan's day a number who might not otherwise have been present nor have been mentioned in these letters. A student of the letters is impressed by the great range of persons named—members of the Academic Board and of the faculty; young officers who had finished their course, been to sea, and were acting as assistants in instruction; men, called by the boys "oldsters," who had been to sea and returned for examination and higher rating; men who had failed and been placed in a lower class; men who graduated a year or two after Mahan and Ashe entered and were then on ships at distant stations; the regular classmen of their period; men who resigned or were dismissed; relatives and friends of the midshipmen; friends of Mahan at West Point and elsewhere and civilians of the town of Annapolis. All of these Mahan and Ashe knew and some, not mentioned in these letters, were known to Ashe, who was at the Academy a year before Mahan entered. Dewey, for instance,

of the class of 1854, was captain of a gun crew of which Ashe was second captain, bringing them into close association, while Mahan was evidently not in the same crew, as he made no mention whatever of Dewey.

Mahan entered the Academy in 1856, but was admitted to the class of 1855 because of exceptional preparation and advancement and finished his course in three years. His class, consisting of men who graduated at the same time, whether they entered in 1855 or earlier, numbered twenty. Some, as Ashe, had resigned for personal reasons, others had fallen by the way. The men who finished the course and became midshipmen in June, 1859, were the following: Samuel W. Averett, George Borchert, Walter R. Butt, Hilary Cenas, Henry B. Claiborne, Norman Farquhar, Samuel Dana Greene, Samuel H. Hackett, Wilburn B. Hall, Theodore F. Kane, Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, Roderick S. McCook, A. T. Mahan, Roderick Prentiss, George C. Remey, C. M. Schoonmaker, Beatty P. Smith, Thomas S. Spencer, Charles H. Swasey and Gilbert C. Wiltse.

Of these six resigned to go South shortly after the beginning of the War between the States and one, who fought on neither side, resigned because of Southern sympathies. Of the thirteen remaining, three, Swasey, Prentiss, Mackenzie, died in action; one, Greene, committed suicide; one, Schoonmaker, died when his ship was lost; one, Spencer, resigned in 1867; one, Smith, failing upon coming up for promotion as commander, was shortly after out of the service; one, Kane, was retired in 1897 because of ill health; four remained in the service through life or until retired for age, Remey, Farquhar, McCook, Wiltse, but of these only two lived to be retired for age, Remey and Farquhar. Mahan retired at his own request after forty years' service. Of those who went South none lost their lives during the war, but Claiborne died shortly after and Borchert was murdered by a revolutionary mob in one of the South or Central American countries a few years later. In war all of these men gave a good account

of themselves. Considering their youth and inexperience the honorable mention made of practically all who fought on either side was remarkable. No effort has been made to give the full life service of any but Mahan and Ashe, but something concerning the war service of all in Mahan's class has been recorded. Identification, as far as possible, of every one mentioned in the letters has been made, coupled with a fragment of service or some vital incident, which, it is hoped, will not only add to the interest of the letters themselves but to their actual value as historical material.

Of the great number mentioned in this correspondence all are believed to have passed to their final account except Ashe. A solitary figure of all named here, actors in that grim drama including the most devastating war ever fought on American soil—yet playing a major part in the history of his commonwealth, he is truly a "Happy Warrior," battling for personal and civic righteousness, but maintaining a wholesome philosophy and a gentle serenity toward the problems of this complex age, sustained, as he is, by a towering faith in the ultimate results in a God-controlled world. To you, friend of many years, and to the memory of the great Admiral, whom it was not my privilege personally to know, I dedicate these notes and whatever part I have been able to play in the publishing of these letters in tribute to the service rendered to history by you both, world-wide in his case, more circumscribed, yet of lasting value also, in yours.

ROSA PENDLETON CHILES.

The Letters

[October, 1858.]¹

Sunday afternoon.

The Sergeant has not yet come around, and I cannot avoid writing you a few lines more, my own dear friend. The weather has changed very suddenly since last night, and a cold north wind has set in. My spirits have gone down with the thermometer, both on account of the dreary look of things out doors, and also from contrasting my position this Sunday afternoon to what it would have been were you here. Oh, Sam, I do miss you a great deal and I cannot refrain from saying in my letters what I would tell you if you were here, unless you tell me it is your wish that I do so.

I have now written a great deal to you since your departure, and am entitled, I think, to hear something in return. Every day that I go without news from you brings down my spirits farther and farther. Even Claiborne² shows that he feels your

¹Unfortunately, the letter to which this is a mere postscript is lost.
—R. P. C.

²Henry B. Claiborne, of Louisiana, is remembered by Ashe as a fine scholar. He graduated with Mahan in 1859 and his first cruise was in the U. S. S. *Congress* with his classmates Mahan, Cenas, Spencer and Wiltse. At the outbreak of war in 1861 he went with his native state and served in the C. S. Navy, being abroad most of the time, where a number of young officers were sent to be placed on ships bought or built and fitted out for the Southern Confederacy. In 1864 he was appointed on a board to examine midshipmen. He was a passenger on the steamship *Margaret and Jessie*, which sailed from Charleston, S. C., for Nassau May 27, 1863. On the 30th this vessel was chased by a U. S. warship and driven near shore off the island of Eleuthera, Bahamas, and fired on after she was in British waters. Claiborne's health failed while in Europe and on Feb. 28, 1865, in an official letter, he is mentioned as in such infirm health that the long sea voyage and land travel necessary before he could reach home would be impossible for him. However, he did later return to his home in New Orleans, but died shortly after.

not writing a great deal. He said to me yesterday, "Ashe must be sick, for he could not be so eccentric as not to let us hear from him by this time. He ought to have written from Washington." Your friends here are all deeply attached to you, Sam, and it is very hard for them to be in ignorance of your whereabouts and well-being.

I do not know that anything has happened worth letting you know since last night, except that some kind friend distributed tracts throughout the rooms while we were in chapel today. The reception they met with would certainly have astonished the giver had he seen it. Schley³ held a prayer-meeting over them. Jones⁴ disgusted us extremely by a sermon on Drunkenness this morning. By the by, one of these tracts was by a clergyman formerly a naval officer. Why don't you turn parson? We would be glad to have you in the service on condition of getting drunk at least once a week. I believe I would give a year's pay to see Old Slick tight and limber as a rag.

Goodby a second time, my dearest friend. I have the blues about you this evening and cannot write cheerfully.

Most affectionately,

A. T. M.

³ Winfield Scott Schley, of Maryland, was in the class below Mahan and Ashe, but both knew him. He was especially liked by the acting midshipmen because of his athletic prowess. His service in rescuing the Greely North Polar Expedition and in the Spanish-American War, particularly at the Battle of Santiago, are too well known to warrant comment here. Having attained the rank of Rear Admiral and retired, he died suddenly on the street in New York, in October, 1911. Schley married a niece of Miss Anna Franklin, mentioned in these letters.

⁴ Rev. George Jones was appointed in the Navy in 1833 and died in 1870. He was long chaplain at the U. S. Naval Academy and was familiarly referred to by the boys as "Slicky" or "Old Slicky."

Naval Academy,
October 23rd, [1858.]

Dear Sam,

Are you sick? but you must be. I am sure you would never have let us go so long without hearing from you. Hope deferred does indeed make the heart sick, as I have fully found this past week, as after every breakfast and dinner I would ask the Sergeant if there was a letter for me and always received the same discouraging "No." Do let me hear from you as soon as you can write, for although I know that you consider it affectation when I tell you how neglect from you pains me, I assure you I do feel most deeply at present, even though attributing it to illness on your part.

If, however, you cannot conscientiously say that your silence has been unavoidable, it would be better for you to return me my letters, and our correspondence can cease. For though I have, and do love you so much it were better so, for I would not for anything suffer often as I have done this last week. If your not writing has proceeded from idleness or thoughtlessness so soon after leaving, what can I expect from such a friendship hereafter? But I will not, and cannot believe that it is so, you are, you must be sick. I hope it is nothing serious, and that you will soon be well.

Well, now for something more cheerful. The day after you left, Billy was officer of the day as you perhaps know, as Cen¹ was when you left. Going round that evening he came into a room where there were three fellows. Billy wanted to know who the visitor was when the fellow, recollecting his near-sightedness, broke

¹ Hilary Cen¹, of Louisiana, graduated with Mahan in June, 1859, and was with him in their first cruise, on the U. S. S. *Congress*. He cast his lot with the South in the War between the States and served in the Confederate States Navy, principally in Europe. In August, 1864, he is mentioned in official dispatches as returning to the Confederacy, with his classmate Borchert, in charge of two batches of officers. He was in Richmond when it was taken. He died young, in 1877, apparently broken in spirit.

and Claiborne could not discover till sometime after. They will pick on him because he is little and ugly.

Hackett² and I have quietly stopped speaking. Cenas wrote to his uncle the other day and asked him what steps we had best take in order to secure sailing together, but we have not yet received an answer. He told Hackett and asked him if his intentions were still the same, but he said that although he wanted much to sail with Claiborne and Cenas his relations with me would make it unpleasant. So we may dismiss [it], for according to father's advice I shall not speak to him again. Borchert³ has joined us, much to my surprise and gratification, so that we still muster strong enough to give us a sleep in. *Entre nous*, I should not be much surprised if we were put in for the *Lancaster*.

Hackett is expecting a letter from you. If you write to him before me it will be rather binding; indeed, I wish you would stop all communication with my enemies, but I will not ask it of you, for I know you consider it beneath you and losing your independence to sacrifice one friend for another's sake, even though the latter be dearer and grossly wronged. Hackett has wilfully misconstrued my language when I warned the crew that I should report strictly, and says that it was as much as saying to the fourth class in the crew that they were the scum of the first

² Samuel H. Hackett, of Pennsylvania, was Ashe's roommate while the latter was at the Naval Academy. He graduated with Mahan in 1859, but at the beginning of the war resigned from the service because of Southern sympathies. He lived for a time in North Carolina, then in Virginia, but finally returned to Pennsylvania. Ashe was in correspondence with him two or three years ago. Because he was a mother's boy Mahan often refers to him as "Ding Darling." He died in 1929.

³ George Borchert, of Georgia, graduated in Mahan's class, but was one of the seven members who resigned at the beginning of the war. He served in the Confederate States Navy, mainly in Europe. At one time when it was suggested that some one be dropped, James D. Bulloch, Confederate States agent abroad, specially requested that Borchert be retained. Both Mahan and Ashe remembered Borchert with affectionate esteem and were shocked by his tragic death. Prior to 1870 he sought service in one of the South or Central American countries and was murdered by a revolutionary mob.

class. So that doing a thing which was right and without doing which I would have been entirely wrong is twisted and perverted. But I feel, I said when I heard this, "If they chose to be such fools let them and be damned to them." Claiborne is getting down on Hackett and I expect soon to see him classed by C. as a cross between Farquhar⁴ and Swasey,⁵ an intriguer and weak. He is coming more and more under McCook's⁶ influence, and I should not be surprised if they sailed together. Indeed, I should not be surprised if they, with Averett⁷ and

⁴ Norman Farquhar, of Pennsylvania, graduated with Mahan in 1859 and remained in the service through life, retiring in 1902. During the war he was in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron and in November, 1862, he was officially credited with destroying salt works, the burning of three schooners and a number of scows and boats and with the capture of a lighter and twenty-four canoes near Matthews Court House. He was in both attacks on Fort Fisher.

⁵ Charles Henry Swasey, of Massachusetts, graduated in Mahan's class. In April, 1862, he was Executive Officer of the U. S. S. *Varuna*; in May, 1862, he had temporary command of the U. S. S. *Tennessee*; in October, 1862, while Executive Officer of the gunboat *Sciota*, he was killed in an engagement on the Mississippi River, near Donaldsville. The official report of his death carried the following encomium: "This officer was characterized by all the elements which make up the hero—brave, imbued with patriotic ardor and professional ambition, chivalric as a gentleman, gentle, and with a heart full of Christian principles." His last words were, "Tell my mother I tried to be a good man." Mahan was one of his pall-bearers.

⁶ Roderick S. McCook, of Ohio, entered the Naval Academy in 1854, but, as was the case with several others of that year, he did not graduate until 1859, in Mahan's class. He remained in the service through life, but died in 1886, before he was fifty. During the war he was in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He commanded the U. S. S. *Old North State* and later the U. S. S. *Stars and Stripes*. He was at Wilmington, N. C., and assisted in the capture of at least one blockade runner. He was of huge frame, great strength and positive characteristics.

⁷ Samuel W. Averett, of Virginia, was one of the older men in Mahan's class, studious and scholarly and a man of such admirable deportment that he won the respect of all the students. He graduated with his class in 1859, but resigned to go with his native State at the outbreak of war. In March, 1862, he commanded the Floating Battery New Orleans, Island Number 10, Tennessee. In September, 1862, he served on the C. S. S. *Atlanta* and in October, 1862, he was ordered to the C. S. S. *Florida*.

Smith,⁸ formed a party. Swasey is contemptible in my eyes. I was officer of the day on Thursday and took my place near his crew next to Mackenzie's⁹ and Farquhar's. It seems to be the worst disciplined in the Academy and it is superior to them from no merit in the Captain. Talking was unchecked. And he, the man who was going to have a good drill, etc. Faugh! He's not worth his salt. Damned grinning ass! The grad effects of discipline are very

J. N. Maffitt, commanding the *Florida*, commended him as "an officer of high standing for his period of service." He performed important service not only on the *Florida* but in other capacities. After the war, Averett engaged in educational pursuits and established a school near Danville, Va., now known as Averett College. He lived to about sixty years of age.

⁸ Beatty Pesline Smith, of New York, who graduated in Mahan's class, was described by the latter as "barely five feet high." During the war he served on the U. S. S. *Mackinaw*, from which he was detached to command the prize steamer *Blenheim*. Failing of promotion to the rank of commander in 1874, he was soon after out of the service. He is said to have been one of the few who received a good deal of prize money, which Mahan thought aided in his financial independence.

⁹ Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, of New York, a very young member of Mahan's class, is said to have been an admirable student and popular among his classmates. He was a son of Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, whose surname was originally Slidell, a brother of U. S. Senator John Slidell, known later especially because of his capture by Capt. Charles Wilkes while on his way to Europe as a representative of the Confederacy. Captain Mackenzie is known to history because of his having executed on the U. S. sloop *Somers*, which he commanded, Philip Spencer, a youthful midshipman, and two others upon suspicion of their planning mutiny. Spencer was a son of the Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of War under President Tyler. Few tragedies in America have created more feeling, and condemnation of Captain Mackenzie was general. But this did not militate against young Mackenzie at Annapolis. During the war this young officer served in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron as executive officer of the U. S. S. *Patapsco* and was later given command of the U. S. S. *Winona*. After the war, in 1867, he was a member of a punitive expedition sent against the savages in the island of Formosa. In the engagement that followed Mackenzie was the only member of the expedition killed. Mahan, at the time on his way to that station, had looked forward to meeting him. He was one of the cabal opposing Mahan at the Academy, but later wrote his regrets and Mahan was impressed by his candor. A tablet at Annapolis records his death.

perceptible; our company drill is the best I have ever seen here, although we have been at it but a week. Not a man will talk now when he sees my eye on him, for he feels a spot coming.

* * * * *

Claiborne says that he thinks the Lawrence Literary¹⁰ has a galloping consumption and will peg out in a year and a half. The leading men in the second class rarely attend, being out in town with the ladies. The first class alone keeps it up. Remey¹¹ has resigned. It is a pity that it should be running to seed so soon.

One bell has just struck and I fear I must give up my last hopes of seeing your letter this week. The Sargeant promised to send me in any letter that came tonight instead of making me wait till tomorrow morning. I have been so impatient to hear from you that I have made the same arrangement with him for three nights past. I suppose that I will hardly have to wait another week, and that your letter will show me that there is no cause for this being my last to you.

I suppose you have read the accounts of the great fight. Billy and Kate¹² have miniature exhibitions up here, the principal part of the performance being a great amount of hollowing "Ow, man, you're breaking my finger, etc."

Cenas was caught smoking a day or two since, and has sworn off. I wish he had remained on the quarantine list. He says it is

¹⁰ The Lawrence Literary Society, named for the naval hero James Lawrence.

¹¹ George C. Remey, of Iowa, was the youngest and smallest of Mahan's class. As far as known he outlived all who graduated in 1859 except Hackett. He became senior Rear-Admiral, with only Dewey out-ranking him, and retired about 1903. During the war he engaged in the attack on Sullivan's Island in 1862 and in the bombardment of Battery Wagner in 1863 and of Forts Sumter and Gregg. In the night attack on Fort Sumter, Sept. 8, 1863, he commanded the Second Division, which, landing, was repulsed and Remey taken prisoner. He was imprisoned in Richland Jail, Columbia, S. C. Remey died in 1928.

¹² Claiborne and Spencer. In a later letter Mahan refers to Spencer as "Fan."

the first time that he has been fairly nabbed. Carter¹³ walked in just as he had blown a volley, "Whew!" said he, "what a cloud, Mr. Cenas, why can't you stop it? It is a great pity." Cenas said that he would follow his advice and did so. Greene¹⁴ was caught by McGunneple¹⁵ when officer of the day.

Mother¹⁶ wrote me a letter a day or so since, sympathizing and consoling me for your loss, and said that she hoped you might come on next summer if I got leave. This was unsolicited as yet by me, and I am keeping the letter to enforce my invitation when I send it, that you may see how much she liked you. For I cannot believe, Sam, that our love for each other is to be broken, your letter must have miscarried or you are sick. Averett said to me when you left, "Mahan, you would hardly miss your wife more, would you?" "Old man," said I, "if I am to miss my wife so much, I will never get married." And now, dearest, I must stop. And lest you think I have been letting my angry feelings and jealousy run away with me, I will tell you the oft repeated tale—I love you dearly, deeply and sincerely, dear, dear Sam.

Your most affectionate friend,

A. T. M.

P.S. Write as soon as you can.

¹³ Samuel P. Carter, Lieutenant and Assistant; later, Rear-Admiral Carter. (See later note.)

¹⁴ Samuel Dana Greene, of Maryland but appointed from Rhode Island, graduated with Mahan in 1859. He is well known to history because of his commanding the *Monitor* in her fight with the *Merrimac* after the wounding of her commander, Captain Worden. His withdrawing the *Monitor* into shallow water and avoiding a close battle with the *Merrimac* was the cause of much controversy, which is said to have preyed upon his mind and impaired his health, but as he lived more than twenty years longer nothing connected with the famous first battle between ironclads can be said to have been responsible for his taking his own life, which he did in 1884. Greene was highly commended by his superior officers.

¹⁵ Wilson M. McGunneple, of Wisconsin, Lieutenant and Assistant at the Academy when Mahan was there, entered the service in 1845, the year the Academy was established. He was with the midshipmen on their practice cruises. He died at Annapolis in 1863, with the rank of lieutenant-commander.

¹⁶ Mrs. Dennis Hart Mahan.

Naval Academy,
Oct. 29th, 1858.

Dear Sam,

I received your letter this morning after breakfast and have read it already four times, how much oftener I shall do the same I do not know. Forgive me for anything unkind in my last, as you have so often forgiven similar crookednesses in my disposition; as usual I find that I am in the wrong.

This is Friday evening and notwithstanding the soirée and a rule I have laid down to write to you only once a week, I find it impossible to keep from it this evening, and excuse myself under the plea of having to attend the lecture tomorrow evening. When you first left, I wanted to write to you all the time, and now, but for the above salutary rule, I would be trespassing on your patience two or three times a week.

So you are at last settling down quietly to your new studies. I am so glad that they are to be prosecuted at home, for I think it will be far better for you, and I must acknowledge to feeling glad that you are not to form new academic associations, though I believe that those formed at this place or West Point must be far more lasting and deep than those made elsewhere, for here we are from every cause brothers, our association, our hopes, our profession all the same. And, Sam, don't you read "Charles O'Malley" or the "Irish Dragoon" until your fondness for a naval life has been well obliterated from your breast. Just let me quote one scene to you. *Dramatis Personae*: Sir George Dashwood, Lucy Dashwood, and Charles O'Malley, enamored of said Lucy. "So, Mr. O'Malley, they tell me you are going to be a lawyer," said Sir George. "A lawyer, papa! or dear me! I should never have thought of his being anything so stupid." "Why silly girl what would you have a man be?" "A dragoon, to be sure, papa," said the fond girl, as she passed her arm around his manly figure, and looked up into his face with a glance of mingled pride and devotion. Sam, I wish

that I had been a Lucy Dashwood when you talked of resigning, for I look on lawyerising as fully as stupid as she did; this, however, you know well, but I expect that your becoming a member, will do much for the law in my eyes. I feel you will miss the society of fellows next winter, and I wish I could be with you for a short time to cheer you in your work, for I want to see you all you have the ability to be in your new career; however, you have your mother and sisters, and with your disposition I think they will in good measure fill up the void you would otherwise feel; with me, however, I am ashamed to say it, the affection of relatives would but increase my ennui; so far as all but one is concerned, my affections will never suffer any rude shock by my naval career, and the separations consequent upon it. Remember my parting with you is not a result of my profession and the separation consequent upon it. I cannot remember the time that I ever cared for two persons.

When I started to write this letter I thought that I could be more interesting than I usually am, but it seems as if on the contrary I was getting more stupid. By the bye, I had a lecture on morality and religion from Holy Joe¹ this afternoon. Do you remember my mentioning the tracts that were distributed last Sunday; well mine was life of Rev'd. John or Joshua Brainerd or some such old cove. The next Thursday Farquhar asked Nourse¹ who Brainerd was and Joe went on to tell him, but I interrupted him and said that I had a life of the gentleman in my room that had been sent to me last Sunday, which I would be happy to lend to him. *Saturday*. I paid dear for this jest, Joe gave me a 3 for a 3.5 recitation. Joe said he knew nothing about that, and this afternoon he called me into the section room and questioned me about it, and wound up by saying that he would be glad if I would endeavor to create a serious feeling among the students here. I told him that I feared my example was too bad for my precepts to produce a very good effect. He then said that he had heard

¹ Joseph E. Nourse, Professor of Ethics.

there was some talk of getting up a Bible Class, and wanted to know if I heard anything about it. I told him no. And then he pitched into me about persons who had sat in his section room with no serious thoughts and who had now departed from this state of being. Imagine me of almost all the class picked out for such a discourse, I who, you say, am not a God-fearing man. I should not be surprised, however, if I fetched up in the ministry one of these days, for Mother often told me before I entered the service, that, from the time I was born she had dedicated me to God's service, and that it had been the prayer of her life since. "The prayer of a righteous man," the Bible says, "availeth much," but I hope that in this I may be allowed by Providence to suit myself, for a greater horror of anything I could not have than I have of that same profession. If I ever do end there, you just come to my Church and I will preach to you from the text, "Likewise, ye lawyers" something or other, I forget exactly what now, but if you don't catch the devil, I'll be no Boanerges. I told Old Joe that those tracts did a great deal of harm on account of the ridicule that they excited, for bad as the fellows are usually, they are devils so far as religion is concerned when just out of Old Slicky's² hands.

* * * * *

I enjoyed my relief from studies very much, having Charles O'Malley by me. How much a book that is really worth reading improves on a second perusal. I first read this just a year ago, and, looking only to the story to interest me, I was much disappointed, for the book had been so warmly praised to me. But, this time, I knew the story, and as I read I had full leisure to take in the perfection of the character-painting from Sir Harry Boyle, always making his bulls, to the womanly beauty and enthusiasm of character of Lucy Dashwood. Sam, whenever you can feel that you are not wronging yourself by taking the time from studies do read the book. The overflowing and loving tenderness of the

² Chaplain Jones.

female, tempting and being subdued in its turn by her womanly pride, is portrayed with a power and truthfulness that I have found in no other female character in the many novels I have read. The *Violante* of Bulwer seems cold compared to her, and yet you cannot say that *Violante* is more proud than she is. I fairly confess that I am in love with her character, would that if there were a war I might find one such woman to love myself.

Sam, take a little advice. Don't gorge yourself with law, remember that anything like repletion is extremely disgusting. I know your propensities; you could always eat more cake than any of us, and I have no doubt that the law will be equally punished, but take care, although you may not immediately feel the effects of your over indulgence, yet in future times, when I will be a hale old Commodore or parson, as the case may be, and you will be—God knows what you will have come to by that time—you will remember my warnings with tears of sorrow.

Don't send me any more remembrances to the class; since my last Schoonmaker³ and Butt⁴ have fallen out with me for reports. That damned little Butt annoys me a great deal, for he proved a

³ Cornelius Marius Schoonmaker, of New York, graduated in Mahan's class in 1859 and remained in the naval service through life. During the war he served in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. He was Executive Officer of the U. S. S. *Manhattan* and in the engagement between the *Manhattan* and Fort Morgan and the ironclad ram *Tennessee*. Earlier in the war he was attached to the U. S. S. *Minnesota*. He lost his life while in command of the U. S. S. *Vandalia* in the great hurricane at Samoa in 1889.

⁴ Walter R. Butt, of Virginia, graduated with Mahan in 1859, but resigned in 1861 to cast his lot with the South. He was ordered abroad in March, 1863, and remained until late in 1864, when he was ordered back to the Confederacy. He was an officer of the C. S. S. *Texas*. In September, 1864, he was wounded, but not severely, by a Southern picket. After the war he was in the Peruvian Navy, stationed at a yard east of the Andes, near the head waters of the Amazon. At Para, in 1872, Mahan met a Peruvian captain who had been with him there. Mahan referred to him as "the fiddler." He was the musician of the class. He died in 1885.

tyrant to the 10th crew while he had it temporarily. Spencer⁵ is the only first class man I speak to in the crew. Averett has also stopped speaking to me on account of the crew, or rather I stopped speaking to him, for seeing him treat me coolly I asked him if that were the reason, and, as he said yes, I could not with any self-respect continue my intercourse with him. Read⁶ follows in his wake. As this conduct is not because I report but because I report the first class, I feel more contempt than anything else, for I am rapidly recovering from my first depression of spirits and gaining the philosophy you so strongly recommend. Billy, Cenas, and Borchert, God bless them! stick firmly by me, Borchert I feared would be affected by Averett, but his principal remark was that he was surprised at Averett and the class was getting as bad as the '54 date.

⁵ Thomas Starr Spencer, of Pennsylvania, entered the Academy in 1854, but graduated with Mahan's class in 1859. He remained in the service until 1867, when, on account of disagreement with his captain, he resigned. During the war he served in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron as a lieutenant on the U. S. S. *Lackawanna*. He was Mahan's roommate at the Academy and sailed with him in their first cruise on the U. S. S. *Congress*. These letters contain numerous criticisms of him, some of which may have been justified, but as an evidence that there was no malice in Mahan's free comments to Ashe concerning his classmates, many years later he wrote Ashe in regard to Spencer: "After you—a very long distance after you—I cared more for him than any man in the class." They seldom met after that first cruise. "Two years in the same room," Mahan wrote long afterwards, "and two in the same mess, and from that day to this I could count on one hand the times I have seen him."

⁶ Edmund Gaines Read, of Virginia, was in Mahan's class, but graduated a year later, in 1860. He resigned in 1861 to go with his native State. During the war he developed capacity not shown in school life. He was first attached to a battery, but, by order of Secretary Mallory of the Confederate States Navy, was transferred to the Navy. He served on the school-ship *Patrick Henry*, and, later was ordered to London to serve on the C. S. ram *Stonewall*. It is the impression of Ashe that after the war he held some position in China, but this has not been confirmed. He is dead, but the date of his death has not been found by the editor.

Excuse an extract from Charles O'Malley and particularly note the part marked. I think it most beautiful and there is a melody in the very words that soothes me when depressed, softens me when excited. (Charles) "Alas, alas, Lucy—Miss Dashwood, I would say—forgive me, if I know not the very words I utter—has my career fulfilled the promise that gave it birth? For you and you only, to gain your affections, to win your heart I became a soldier; hardship, danger, even death itself, were courted by me supported by the one thought that you had cared for or had pitied me, and now—and now". "And now," said she, while her eyes beamed upon me with a very flood of tenderness, "is it nothing that in my woman's heart I have glowed with pride at triumphs I could read of but dared not share in? Is it nothing that you have lent to my hours of solitude and of musing the fervour of that career, the maddening enthusiasm of that glorious path my sex has denied me? *I have followed you in my thoughts across the burning plains of the Peninsular, through the long hours of the march in the dreary nights, even to the battle-field.* I have thought of you, I have dreamed of you, I have prayed for you." "Alas, Lucy, but not loved me." The very words as I spoke them sank with a despairing cadence on my heart. Her hand which had fallen upon mine trembled violently, I pressed my lips upon it, but she moved it not. I dared to look up, her head was turned away, but her heaving bosom betrayed her emotion. "No, no, Lucy, cried I passionately, "I will not deceive myself, I ask more than you can give me. Farewell!" Now and for the last time I pressed her hand once more to my lips, my hot tears fell fast upon it. I turned to go and drew one last look upon her. Our eyes met—I cannot say what it was, but in a moment the whole current of my thoughts was changed; her look was bent upon me beaming with softness and affection, her hand gently pressed my own, and her lips murmured my name. The door burst open at this moment and Sir George Dashwood appeared, Lucy turned one fleeting look on her

father and fell fainting in my arms. "God bless you, my boy," said the old General as he hurriedly wiped a tear from his eyes, "I am now indeed a happy father." Notice the beauty of the cadence in the few lines I underscored.

And now, my dearest friend, I will stop for this evening. I am in very good spirits just now, for how much of them I owe your letter you may imagine, write to me as often as you can, for I love you and love to hear of you.

Affectionately,

A. T. M.

Dearest Sam,

Billy has just told me that he intends to write to you in a day or two, so I will leave to him the task of giving you an account of the lecture, and I have no doubt that he will be more competent to do that than I will. I acknowledge to going with an eye open to beauty and the ludicrous.

* * * * *

As you are so much interested in me I will tell you my standing—1 in Spanish and Gunnery, 3 in Seamanship and Naval Tactics, 4 in Poppy,⁷ 5 in Joe,⁸ 8 in Chauvenet.⁹ Hall,¹⁰ 5 in

⁷ A nickname given by the boys to William F. Hopkins, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

⁸ Professor Joseph E. Nourse, referred to by the midshipmen as "Joe" or "Holy Joe."

⁹ William Chauvenet, Professor of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, had been at the Academy fourteen years in Mahan's day. He taught the First Class exclusively and Ashe had not received personal instruction from him, but he had heard of Ashe's fine record as a student and somewhat of a mathematical prodigy, and when he resigned Professor Chauvenet expressed sincere regret and said with what pleasure he had looked forward to having him in his class. At ninety and in great measure the object of adulation through life, Ashe still says that Chauvenet's remarks at that time constituted the greatest compliment he ever received. All of the students held Chauvenet in high esteem. He resigned in 1860 and became Professor of Astronomy at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and later Chancellor of that institution. He died at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 13, 1870.

¹⁰ Wilburn B. Hall, of South Carolina but appointed from Louisiana,

Spanish, 2 Gunnery, 6 seamanship, 7 Naval Tactics, 3 Poppy, 2 Joe, 1 Chauvenet. My chances for rising good. Hall's poor. Sam, Marcy¹¹ is down on him. Billy, I am sorry to say, is doing badly. Wiltse¹² will bilge or no first classman ever will, stands near foot in everything—average in Chauv. 1.8. Hackett stands low. Cenas is doing pretty well. Remey and McCook coming up. They tell me that Craven¹³ only lets McCook go out in town every

graduated in Mahan's class in 1859. He was a hard student and graduated at the head of his class. In 1861 he resigned to go with the South in the war. He was assigned to the school-ship *Patrick Henry* to train midshipmen and was highly commended for this service. He served also on the C. S. S. *Drewry*, but was transferred almost immediately to the C. S. S. *Virginia* No. 2, upon which he had had service before being sent to the *Drewry*. He purchased in New York for the State of Georgia the ship *Huntress*, transferred to the C. S. Navy. After the war Hall was for some time in Egypt, tutor to the Khedive's children. Later he engaged in educational work in Baltimore and was then appointed U. S. Consul at Nice, where Mahan saw him. Subsequently he returned to educational work in the United States. He died in 1912.

¹¹ Samuel Marcy, of New York, Lieutenant and Assistant at the Academy. He entered the naval service in 1838 and died in January, 1862.

¹² Gilbert C. Wiltse, of New York, graduated in Mahan's class in 1859. He remained in the naval service the rest of his life. During the war he served in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron on the U. S. S. *Montauk*, the U. S. S. *Catskill* and the U. S. S. *Adger*, from which he was detached to command the battery at Morris Island. Earlier in the war he was on the U. S. S. *Congress* when she was attacked by the *Virginia* in Hampton Roads. He was described by Mahan as a man of pluck and resolution. He took part in the abortive raising of the flag at Hawaii, disavowed by President Cleveland, and it is said that disappointment and worry hastened his end. He died in 1893.

¹³ Thomas Tingey Craven, Commandant of Midshipmen at the Academy in Mahan's day. He was popular with the boys and commanded the summer cruise on the practice ship in 1858. In the war he had command of the Naval Flotilla in James River and later commanded the U. S. S. *Brooklyn* in the West Blockading Squadron, taking part in engagements in the Mississippi River. He attained the rank of commodore during the war and of rear-admiral later. Buried in Geneva, N. Y., in 1929 his remains and those of his wife were reinterred in Arlington National Cemetery.

other week. Carter¹⁴ caught Jim O'Kane¹⁵ smoking this afternoon—I may as well say here as due to Hackett, that his professed cause for falling out with me is that I showed a want of confidence in him by making him report when Second Captain of Crew. Had Hackett told me that, when I asked him if there had been talking, I would have told him that I had no intention to make him report but that I would rely upon his honor to report any delinquency not manifestly excusable. It is my own rule, and I have a right to expect it of my 2nd Captain. I only deviate from it when I see a person getting a great many demerits and there is no absolute necessity for a report. Thus I know Spencer was reading in ranks today. I did not look at him purposely, for I had had already to spot him once in the day, and Borchert had had to do the same in the morning for visiting. Hackett did not do me the justice to state his complaint, had he done so I would have satisfied him that my course was not intended to show, or caused by, any distrust of him. But as he has given me no reason he goes in with the rest of the crew—"stopped speaking because reported."

I gave Waddell¹⁶ your message this afternoon. He seemed

¹⁴ Samuel P. Carter, of Tennessee, was Lieutenant and Assistant at the Academy. He retired in 1881, became rear-admiral on the Retired List in 1882 and died in May, 1891.

¹⁵ James O'Kane, of Iowa, was in the class below Mahan's and graduated in 1860. He is described by Ashe as intellectual and particularly known at the Academy as a mathematician. Ashe being known in the same way, their friends would arrange mathematical contests between them. In the war O'Kane was attached to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, serving on the U. S. S. *Sangamon*. In April, 1865, he was placed in command of launches co-operating with the Army in the Santee River. He died in 1897.

¹⁶ James Iredell Waddell, of North Carolina, was Lieutenant and Assistant at the Academy. He entered the naval service in 1841. High-spirited, when young he fought two duels, one of which left him with a limp the rest of his life. He served on the Southern side during the war, being attached to the Richmond and Charleston stations at different times. Later he performed valuable service in Europe. In the spring of 1865 he commanded the famous Confederate cruiser *Shenandoah*, and, operating in

much gratified, asked what you had been doing, etc., and sends his regards. Mrs. W. would, no doubt, be glad to do the same. I don't know whether you did or not, but you ought to have kissed her when you parted. I wanted to hug you myself when you stood on the steps looking so forlorn, but, as Billy says, it would have broken your heart. I have not yet fully realized that you are gone, it seems only as if you were not in my room; if I could feel it in its full length and breadth it would almost kill me. I am going to study very hard next month and not read more than one novel a week. I lay in bed last night, dear Sam, thinking of the gradual rise and growth of our friendship. My first visit even to your room is vividly before me, and how as I went up from there from night to night I could feel my attachment to you growing and see your own love for me showing itself more and more every night. After all what feeling is more delightful than that of loving and being loved, even though it be only man's love for man? And then our visits to Cenas and Claiborne's room, where our dear friend Kelley was also present. One night in particular; it has perhaps escaped your recollection, but I remember it as yesterday and prize the recollection most dearly. The happiness that I felt that night I will never forget. And then a few weeks later, just after reconciling the most serious difficulty we ever had, do you remember what a pleasant happy evening we passed in Cenas's room? And then succeeded my hospital days, which I then thought the hardest but now the happiest of my academic career. Those happy days of youthful friendship are now over and we are soon to begin our man's fight with a hard world, I before you, but sooner or later we must all grapple with it. But, dear Sam, my own dearest and warmest friend, although years must change the character of my

Behring Sea and not hearing for some time of the close of the war, he continued hostile movements after the surrender. When news of the end reached him he sailed around Cape Horn, and, in August, 1865, delivered his vessel to British authorities at Liverpool. Later he commanded a steamer plying between San Francisco and China. He died in March, 1886, at Annapolis, Md. Waddell and Ashe were distant cousins.

love for you, I think I can promise you that you will ever be first, and never less than second, in my heart. I do not think that your love for me equals mine for you, for if you [it] did, I think you would, like me, recall those little things, nothing in themselves, everything as showing affection and regard. But I have schooled myself to be content as far as I can with my share, and the knowledge that I am now your dearest friend.

I had two letters today from Mother and from an aunt. Mother says that if she comes on at all, she will be here on Wednesday, but that she has been having some trouble about servants, those pests of northern housekeeping, and hardly expects to come on. My aunt says she is sorry to hear that my dear friend Ashe has resigned but that if he were seasick she does not wonder at it, but she is "sorry that having put his hand to the plough he drew back." She suffered much from seasickness herself.

And now, Sam, I will stop *vraiment*. If your friends are surprised at the length of my letters tell them that an acting midshipman is too lazy to study, and, not able to read more than two novels a week, must write, but be sure you don't believe that yourself. Goodbye, dearest, *querido, amigo mio*,

Yours affectionately,

A. T. M.

P.S. Billy and Cenas send their kindest remembrances. Cenas can't discover my secret for having so much time to spare. It is a simple one. Make it!

November 7, 1858.

My dearest friend:

I have been very much afraid that I would not be able to write to you this week, as most of my spare time has been taken by mother who came down as I told you in my last letter she expected to. Craven gave me permission to go out whenever I did not have to attend drills and recitations so that I have had a very pleasant time.

Mother brought letters to Capt. Blake¹ and Craven from an old naval friend of theirs, and in consequence I have had to call with her at both their houses. Yesterday I took dinner at the Brewers,² and had quite a pleasant time there as usual. I told Miss Kate and Miss Lucy that you had asked to be remembered to them. But the time that I had there was not "a patchin" to the pleasant evening that I spent at Captain Craven's. There was Miss Nannie³ whom you know that I admire so much, and besides her another young lady whom I think prettier even than she, a Miss Adams from Baltimore. You have often heard me express my admiration of black hair and eyes. Well this lady is one of

¹ George S. Blake, of Massachusetts, entered the naval service in 1818. In 1857, with the rank of captain, he became Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy, succeeding Capt. L. M. Goldsborough. Known for ability and gentleness, he held the respect and esteem of the entire student body. When war began he remained superintendent, with additional duties. He suggested Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., as a suitable place for the midshipmen during hostilities and they were removed, the school being conducted at Newport until after the war. In 1862 it was suggested that he be succeeded, but the Secretary of the Navy objected and he continued as head of the Academy with the title of superintendent and president. He attained the rank of commodore in July, 1862. It is interesting to note that in May, 1862, he sent congratulations to Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough upon not having been drawn by the *Merrimac* into a channel and exposed to land batteries as well as to her ram. Commodore Blake died in June, 1871. His son, Frank Blake, later a banker in London, England, had been at school with Ashe in the Rugby Academy, Washington, D. C., before Ashe was at Annapolis.

² The Brewers were an old Annapolis family. Two sons fought in the Confederate Army, and one, I believe, was killed in the Second Battle of Manassas. The other, fighting in the same battle, was on the staff of General Pender, to which Ashe was attached. Ashe says that Brewer, when in battle, ate onions, saying that they steadied his nerves. Miss Kate and Miss Lucy Brewer were of this family.

³ Miss Nannie Craven was a daughter of Capt. Thomas Tingey Craven, at this time Commandant of Midshipmen. Mahan's admiration of her is evidenced in these letters. Some years later she married Mr. Frederick Barnard, of Pittsford, N. Y. She reared a large family and died in 1915. One of her granddaughters is the wife of Professor Allan Westcott, of the Department of English in the U. S. Naval Academy at the present time.

the very few that I have ever seen who possesses these in connection with a clear marble complexion which sets them off so much by the force of contrast. Mother having a long conversation with the old gentleman, I was thrown upon my own resources to make myself agreeable to two very pretty young ladies, a lot that does not often fall to an acting midshipman, most of them considering themselves fortunate in getting by *one*; considering how little I care for ladies' society I was in great despair for a minute, but I collected myself and came to the conclusion in the course of a few minutes that I had as much talk in me as any one and more than most persons, when I feel in the humor. Such a state of things was too great to last and Miss Nannie sent for some other midshipmen for Miss Adams' benefit, and when they came I left to them in great measure the task of talking, and I flatter myself I succeeded better than they. It is a great pity that I cannot take more interest in society than I do, for I always enjoy myself when I mingle in it, but then a week elapses before I can go again and by that time my recollections of the pleasure that I enjoyed have faded into a vague dread of the women, and so I go. I will have to stop this for a few minutes, to take an article of female attire—God knows what they call it—over to Miss Craven, she having lent it to mother last night as she was going home. It's a sort of a jumper I think.

I have some idea of going over to see Miss Adams this evening, for I acknowledge that I am quite taken in that quarter, and although they say she is a great flirt she can hardly make a very serious impression on me before she leaves day after to-morrow. Tom Dornin is dead struck and afforded me great amusement last night, in one way or another, and judging from my own observations I think she rather likes to draw as many as possible in her train, so that, even if not liked, my coming will be welcomed as another admirer. What an abominable habit it is, by the way, of bowing to a lady, when you leave or meet her and not shaking hands. When I graduate I am going to make it a point always to

kiss a lady's hand, I have a great mind to begin to-night by the way. I have heard that it is the custom on the continent of Europe and it is certainly a beautiful one. I advanced my hand last night to Miss Adams as I took my leave and although she had started to bow she accepted it. By the way, Cenas gave her that odd anchor of mine which you may perhaps remember as one of a pair I wore during my first year here. I said to her as soon as we were fairly started in conversation, "Mr. Cenas gave you that anchor did he not?" She wanted to know how I knew it and when I told her, she did me the honor to say that she would prize it all the more on that account, for which interesting communication I expressed my most profound gratitude. Indeed it was that remark, showing the girl's character, that determined me to go and see her this evening, according to two or three invitations that she gave me yesternight. I am such a damned ass as to believe that I could be agreeable to her although she is accustomed to see young men and I am not to young ladies, especially handsome ones.

Sam, I am afraid I have made myself very stupid this morning, talking as if you knew Miss Adams & knew all about the evening I had spent, &c. One event may interest you perhaps. Some of the fellows started to serenade them, and the young ladies actually pelted them with apples—such apples, too—large and hard, regular young round-shot. I really believe that if any one had been hit by one of them it would have disabled him, given him a black eye or something of the sort. You ought to have heard old Tom Craven's remarks on the subject, as to the different significations of the different ways of throwing apples, he said that the way they threw them then signified something like "leave if you please." It was regular pitch, the way a girl throws when she means to hit and the shot to tell.

You must not, my dear friend, fear that you make your letters unpleasant by speaking of yourself—*your* hopes *your* pursuits and *your* interests. Who or what is there near you that interests

me excepting yourself and what concerns you? I think that the more egotism there is in a letter from a dear friend to whom you are really attached the more pleasure does it give you, and it is on this account that I hope my letter may not be as stupid as I feared, although more about a young lady than myself. As to writing to Billy & Cenas, I guess I will manage to stand that if you write to me as you said you would three times a month. I will try to let you hear regularly from me until I go to sea and then I will write to you once only from each port, unless it be a winter station. As it is, I think that page for page you will be largely in my debt at the end of the account. However, I know the difficulties of your position, that I know none of the actors in the scenes about you, but remember, as I said before, anything about you will always interest me.

Billy I suppose told you about Dr. Pinkney's⁴ lecture. It was really a very happy effort, and I found my precaution of getting a seat by the door altogether useless. He quite carried me away with him. If you had heard it I think you would hardly have resigned; just think, suppose we had been Nelson⁵ and Collingwood⁵ one of these days. Dr. Pinkney's mother has died since the lecture and was buried yesterday, just a week after the lecture. The Misses Brewer wanted to go but had no one to take them. I wish I had known it. The members of the second class are very negligent in their attendance at the meetings. Dornin,⁶

⁴ Probably Dr. Ninian Pinkney, surgeon in the Navy, who about this time was stationed at a hospital in Norfolk, Va., and may well have come to Annapolis to make an address, especially as he was a Maryland man and most likely at his home at the time, owing to the illness of his mother, who died a week later. He had shortly before been surgeon at the Academy.

⁵ Mahan evidently had in mind not only the distinguished careers but also the historic association and friendship of Lord Nelson and Lord Collingwood, and conjured up thoughts of Ashe and himself becoming great in the service while their old comradeship continued—if Ashe had only remained.

⁶ Thomas Lardner Dornin, of Virginia, was not in Mahan's class. They both entered the Academy in 1856, but Mahan, being advanced, took his

Harrison⁷ and Watson⁸ are rarely there, especially Harrison, and Dornin not at all, since he fell in love with Miss Adams. At least that is my impression. They were all at Craven's last night.

Lockwood⁹ divided us into companies yesterday for battalion drills, I have the six footers in the flank companies and Billy & Cenas have the little lads in the centre. We are going to have colors this year and swords have been provided for the second captains, so all will have quite a turnout. *Prentiss*¹⁰ is color bearer, place in the class that entered in 1855. Dornin graduated in 1860. At the beginning of the war he went with his native State. In the defence of Fort Fisher he aided as a volunteer and his conduct won the highest praise. It is said that his officer-like bearing was remarked by all present. He was slightly wounded in the foot at the bursting of the first gun in the action of December 25. He died in 1898.

⁷ Thomas Locke Harrison, of Virginia, graduated in 1860, having entered the Academy in 1856. He resigned at the beginning of the war. He was on battery service in the Army early in the struggle, but was soon transferred to the Navy and served as Executive Officer of the C. S. S. *Morgan* and the C. S. S. *Nashville* and received high praise from his commanding officers. He died in 1892.

⁸ John Crittenden Watson, of Kentucky, entered the Academy in 1856 and graduated in 1860. In the war he served for a time on the U. S. frigate *Sabine* in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. In the West Gulf Blockading Squadron he was master of the Flagship *Hartford* and in action in the Mississippi River. He received praise from his superior officers and Farragut named him as his friend. He requested the transfer of Mackenzie, of Mahan's class, and Farragut asked for the transfer as a favor to both. Farragut appointed Watson Flag Lieutenant. He died in 1923.

⁹ Henry H. Lockwood, of Delaware, graduated from West Point in 1836, but resigned from the Army the following year. In 1841 he became a professor in the U. S. Naval Academy and performed a variety of services, first as Professor of Mathematics, then of Mechanics, later of Gunnery and in Mahan's day was Professor of Artillery and Infantry Tactics. He was in active war service in the Army during the war, but returned to the Academy when hostilities were over and became Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, to which chair he had been appointed before Mahan left Annapolis. In 1871 he became Supernumerary Professor. Later he was at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., until he retired, in 1876.

¹⁰ Roderick Prentiss, of Indiana, entered the Academy in 1854, but graduated in Mahan's class, in 1859. He was with Farragut as First Lieutenant of the U. S. S. *Monongahela*. At the entrance to Mobile Bay in 1864 he

the office which should be filled by the finest looking midshipman in the Academy. I should like to see Hackett in for it but I fear he would not fancy it, still I think other choice than that slovenly, insignificant-looking Prentiss *might* have been made. Spencer has such excellent sight that they have made him a general guide.

Three bells have just struck and as I will have to be with Mother during most of the day I must close here. God bless you, my dear friend!

Yrs. most affectionately,

A. T. M.

Naval Academy,
Nov. 12th, 1858.

Dear Sam,

I am going to write to you this evening for fear that I may not have time tomorrow, as I will have to pay a good many visits, that is for me, and for the time that we have. The fact is I am quite bewildered, the great difficulty being how I am to go to Holland's, spend the evening, and part of the afternoon at Simpson's,¹ and also call at the Brewers', Carter's,² Capt. Blake's, and Capt. Craven's. Unlucky me! Miss Adams seems to have taken quite a liking to me, as I have to her. She told Dornin she would like to stay here for some time to flirt with Cenas. However, I find her flirting with me, if so be she is it's a very pleasant pastime. I only wish I could think Miss Nannie Craven liked me half as much as the other. I could love her, but I rather think she dislikes me, although she told mother and me separately that she wanted me to come over there. I have such an infernal dread

was badly wounded in both legs, one requiring amputation. He died the following day. It is said he went into action oppressed by the presentiment of death. Though young he was married. Mahan had gone as a passenger on the same transport with him to New Orleans and had applied for service on the same ship.

¹ Home of Lieut. Edward Simpson.

² Home of Lieut. Samuel P. Carter.

of being very disagreeable and withal unconscious of it, as I have seen some poor devils be, that it prevents me from entering into and enjoying society as I otherwise should.

Your letter was handed to me yesterday morning just as I was reading one of your old ones, for I felt that I should like to hear from you just then, and, not expecting it, I concluded to read the "old news." I am very glad to hear that my letters give you more pleasure than yours give me, for if so they must be indeed welcome. I will, my dearest friend, write just such letters to you whenever I get the chance and feel in the humor, for you know that a letter written without spirit must be a dull sort of an affair at best. But when I feel like it I can, I believe, write quite a fair letter. By the way, I think you have a great natural gift that way. Why not cultivate it? Your letters are all excellent, but bear evident marks of hurry and carelessness.³ Now, I prefer to get letters of that sort myself, it shows that there is no form in it but comes right from the heart, and that you are really talking to me; as I said once to a young lady, "I don't like a letter that has no erasures in it." If you will let me mention one fault, the only one of importance in your letters, you too frequently make your sentences too long and involved, parenthetical, you will hardly believe, but some of them are over half a page in length, and in one instance between a principal and dependent clause you had no less than three parentheses. But I fear I am encroaching too far on your patience, and don't try to improve on your letters to me, I would rather be able to trace in them, as I do now, the natural impulses of a warm, loving heart than have the finest style in the world without it.

There is a Bible Society or class here. Slicky announced it in Chapel last Sunday to my great dismay and embarrassment, for Mother was there and I could not keep from laughing. I tried to organize an opposition society to be called "The Grand Anti-

³ This would not apply now. Ashe is one of the most brilliant and delightful of letter writers.

Biblical Corruption Society" and to get Dunker Ames⁴ to draw up the prospectus, but he said no, that he had ordered the "Pelicans" not to attend, and that was all he could do. You are too sensible to suspect me of intending to join, but the character of such men as Carter and Simpson,⁵ who are taking a hand in it, does more to restrain me from ridiculing it than all beside. Poor Jim O'Kane! Hackett asked him whether he was one of those who went to see Slicky about it, which quite capsized Jim's features, although in the sanctuary. By the bye, Jim has just unshipped that arm of his again. I told Miss Nannie Craven when speaking of it that if she would take the first section that I would join, but on no other account. Joe Nourse will now have a chance. Spencer thinks of joining, so does Hall, and I believe Swasey. Claiborne would but he could not help laughing if he did.

Mother had a long conversation with Tom Craven about me, and asked him how he had been pleased with me on the ship. He did not say, "very well," as a person would do who did not think much of it, but he said he was "exceedingly pleased." And he said, moreover, that he was greatly gratified at the course I had been pursuing here this year. Now, as all this was uncalled for, unless he really felt it, you may imagine how much pleasure it gave me. Your opinion of Craven is different from mine, but I know you will rejoice with me in my having obtained the approbation of a man whose good opinion and whose private and official character I respect so highly. I have thought a good deal recently of his bluntness of speech, and I cannot blame him as some do; nor do I think the things alleged against him at all compensate for the numerous noble and warm feelings that we all, (yes, you too) know him to possess.

⁴ Sullivan Dorr Ames, of Rhode Island, was in the class below Mahan's, graduating in 1860. He was apparently called "Dunker." He remained in the service through life, dying in 1880.

⁵ Edward Simpson, Lieutenant and Assistant at the Academy, later Commodore Simpson.

I am to go with Miss Lucy Brewer next Saturday afternoon to pay some visits in town, so that I am in a fair way to increase my circle of acquaintances. By the way, please ask to be remembered to Waddell occasionally, it really seemed to give him great pleasure, and in speaking of one of your letters the other day at the staff table, I wanted to be able to tell him you had asked to be remembered. Ford has been asked to deliver a lecture before the Society, and I suppose will accept. Capt. Blake told me yesterday that he was a very highly educated man, so I suppose his address will be a good one. I think the Society is in a bad way. Dornin, Watson and Harrison never attend and they cannot be fined, I believe, because they're never present to give in their excuses. The ladies run off with them, and I expect they will resign next year when they can get permission to visit town at night. I am afraid Mother's wish for me to visit the girls will rather knock the studies wild, which will not suit Father. I liked to have burst my sides laughing last night at Billy breaking Kane's⁶ cane over his shoulders, greatly to his disgust, for he was on his way to town to see the Senoritas. Billy thought it was a very good joke. At Carter's yesterday they had some dough-nuts for the midshipmen which were filled with cotton. Spencer chewed away on one for a long time before he discovered the cheat. Poor Blondy!⁷

Goodby again, dearest,

Yours affectionately,

A. T. M.

⁶Theodore F. Kane, of the District of Columbia but appointed from New York, graduated in Mahan's class, in 1859. He had been a schoolmate of Ashe's in Washington before they went to Annapolis. During the war Kane, commanding the U. S. yacht *America*, was sent on a ten-day search for the C. S. bark *Tacony*, but was unsuccessful. He remained in active service, but, owing to ill health, he was retired in 1896, with the rank of captain. In the Spanish-American War he was assigned to administrative shore duty, but was not strong enough to continue long in exacting war work. He died in 1908. He was of the family of Kane, the Arctic explorer.

⁷One of several nicknames by which Mahan's roommate Spencer was known.

Naval Academy,
Nov. 21st, 1858.

My dearest friend:

I feel as if I were neglecting your just claims, even in putting off writing to you from Saturday night to Sunday morning, as I have been doing for the last two or three weeks; but the fancy for ladies' society that has so lately and so suddenly seized me must plead as my excuse. I am hardly, however, entitled to the name of ladies' man, for it is generally a fancy for one particular one that causes me to visit the rest, and at present that particular one inhabits the house of the Commandant of Midshipmen. I hardly know what to think of my prospects there, for at times she treats me almost rudely, and then again she shows me such kind and even marked preference that, *for the moment*, I think I have succeeded in making myself liked very much, and *on the whole* I am in a state of suspense. For instance, when I went there last night, there were several there already, and Miss Nannie, who had a seat near me, changed it soon after I came in, but in a very natural manner, so that there was really nothing in it, but I felt vexed and flushed up I know from the tingling of my cheeks. She unfortunately noticed it, I *think*, and tried to make it pass off with me, in which she readily succeeded, as you may imagine, for I felt I was a fool in letting it affect me as I did. Throughout the evening, however, she paid less attention to me than I had hoped she would, still I was honored by her with writing on the same book as herself in a game they had instituted, which rather (to use an expression of Jim O'Kane's) "stuck in the craw" of E. G. Read, who was on the other side of her and who had been manoeuvring to keep me from getting along side of her at all in the evening (I hope you are not laughing at the minuteness of these details, for I am giving them all their due weight in my own mind). When I got up to take my leave with the rest I was about third or fourth to shake hands with her, and to those who preceded and followed me she said nothing, but when I came up

she held out her hand and said, "Mr. Mahan, come over and see me some time during the week; if you could go *every* evening to see Miss Adams, you might at least come and see Miss Nannie *once or twice*." "D— Miss Adams," *thought* I, but I *said*, "Miss Nannie, I was just about to ask you when I could come in the evening without finding you at tea, which is the only thing that has prevented my coming before." She then told me their tea hour, etc., and as you may suppose I shall not be slack to accept the invitation. The most significant thing in this was that I was the only one that she gave a *special* invitation to, and although she afterwards extended it *generally* to all, it was evidently only second thought. Well, now, Sam, what do you think of my chances? Do not mention this in your letters, for I am in earnest, and will now tell you my present plans, lest you may think I am so foolish as to want to fall in love while a midshipman, with a person almost as old as myself. . . . My younger sister, who would now be about fifteen, is dead, and the only cousin I ever had, dead also. So, as you see, I have nothing to fill that place which every man should have filled, and Miss Nannie Craven is one who if she could take that interest in me I would like more than any I have met to make—a sister of. There is but one other who could have taken this place, but owing to my having been in love with her and its being an understanding between us that we were in love, though both had too good sense to make an engagement of it, I hardly think she will consent to write to me or ever again be more than an acquaintance. Nor had she what I so much admire in Nannie Craven—a determined way of speaking and acting that makes you feel that girl will allow no trifling with her; she is so entirely free from the foolishness of her sex, and yet so perfectly feminine that if I did not love I must respect her more highly than the generality of them. Well now, after this prelude, I will tell you what I intend to do as soon as I have become more intimate and am able to decide whether she likes me very much or not; if my decision is favorable I am

going in the most honest and open manner in the world to tell her that as she has no brother and I no sister of our own ages that I want us to be so to each other. It is not every girl that I would say so to, for there are few who would take it as meant—a respectful, perfectly respectful, but serious wish to be what I asked. Some would—up, some laugh it off, but she is too true, too womanly, and too conscious of her power of commanding respect to regard it as an insult, or to laugh at me for it. If she likes me enough she will say “Yes.” If not, she will say “No,” and neither of us will like the other the less for it.

How very tiresome this rigmarole must have been to you, my dear Sam. I am too inconsiderate to be thus forcing my own plans and schemes upon your notice. However, excuse me; do better next time!

I paid three visits yesterday afternoon with Miss Kate and not Miss Lucy Brewer, the latter having been suddenly obliged to leave town. Among other places I called at Mrs. Waddell's,¹ whose acquaintance I was glad to make on your account. She spoke very kindly of you, and asked me to remember her kindly to you when I wrote, which I of course promised to do. We called also upon Miss Julia Kent,² but unfortunately she was unwell. I was anxious to see her too, as I have heard so much of her. Jim O'Kane visits out there. Jim is a mighty nice fellow. He said to me last night that he hoped the man that had the first crew next year would have the pluck to do just what I had done, but said (all this of his own accord) that it must be unpleasant to fall out with so many of your class. I told him how it was, as I now only speak to nine out of the nineteen beside myself.

¹ Mrs. James Iredell Waddell.

² Miss Julia Kent belonged to a family whose name is said to have been associated with Kent Island. This famous island, the largest in Chesapeake Bay, is fifteen miles long and situated seven miles east of Annapolis. Here the first settlement in Maryland was made by William Claiborne. She was descended from Col. Thomas Contee. She married Dr. Henry Roland Walton. Ashe recalls her popularity among the midshipmen.

Did Billy tell you in his last of the contemplated change in fencing? The first and second classes to be instructed in it instead of the third and fourth. Old Tom Craven says that it will not do to be giving lessons to those, so many of whom will probably not graduate. Copat³ is required to send in a monthly report of progress in the department, and Simpson told me last night that when the sheet came in to the Commandant of Midshipmen it was about three feet long. Old Tom says that will never do in the world.

I saw in the Sun that your Lieutenant Boudinot⁴ has resigned. God bless him! Haven't you got some more uxorious North Carolinians down there who might be prevailed on to leave the service and remain quietly moored at home under the lee of their wives' petticoats? Truly did old Earl St. Vincent say that when a man married he was damned for the service, ergo, I shall never marry Q. E. D. *Corollary*. . . .

P.S. Good sermon. Old Jones⁵ was most delightfully and successfully stupid today. Text "God is love," but drawled out as he usually gives it, and, intermingled with snuffles, it gave me a most unlovely idea of religion generally. And then in some strange way he connects the idea of love to God with centripetal and centrifugal force, which is peculiarly unfortunate in my case, as it invariably brings to my mind an anecdote in Irving's "Knickerbockers New York." A certain professor illustrated the mutual effect of these forces to his students by whirling a bucket of water round his head, which represented the sun, and the water's centrifugal force caused by the rapid revolution of the water, which kept it from falling on his head, was balanced by the bottom of the bucket, which now represented the centripetal. And being

³ Doubtless meant for Coppa. Angelo Coppa was teacher of the Art of Self-Defense. Some one has said that he was fencing master to the Academy and dancing master to the town, but the last has not been corroborated.

⁴ W. E. Boudinot entered the naval service in 1836 and resigned in 1858.

⁵ Chaplain George Jones.

informed that if the earth were stopped in its revolution round the sun it would infallibly fall into it, one of his pupils, desirous of seeing if the analogy held good, interposed his arm to the professor's, whereupon the water descended on the good man's head, to the infinite delight of the scholars and the keen disgust of the professor at the practical exemplification of his theory.

Do you know, Sam, I have a horror of growing old, so that I am afraid I will some day be ridiculously sensitive on the subject. I even now regret in perspective the loss of that youth which is yet hardly beginning with me. These lines that I came across the other day in Moore will give you my feeling exactly:

"Ne'er tell me of glories serenely adorning

The close of our day, the calm eve of our night.

Give me back, give me back the mild freshness of morning.

Its clouds and its tears are worth evening's best light."

I do not know whether you have ever read "The Caxtons." If you have you probably remember the character of Sir Sedley Beaudesert, who in this respect and in laziness greatly resembled me. I wish I were the polished gentleman that he was.

We had such a hearty laugh at Jim O'Kane the other day. Talking of the practice ship Jim said, "Well, I had two quarts of dried raspberries that I thought the world of, and being very sick one day I got them out of my locker and put them on the table to eat some of them when along came Robeson,⁶ made a swoop at them and upset them all over the deck except a few that remained on the table and then, *instead of apologizing*, he ate up those that were left on the table, making mouths at me all the time." You may imagine the explosion that greeted these last words. I thought I should collapse. As Spencer would say, such an aggravated case of rubbing it in has rarely come to my notice.

Simpson made the privates in the first class fire yesterday

⁶ Henry Bellows Robeson entered the Academy in 1856 and graduated in 1860, a year after Mahan. He retired in 1899 and died in 1914, with the rank of rear-admiral.

at the target. Notwithstanding old Gil's⁷ cock-eyedness he made the best shot. Tom Fister⁸ said, "Well, you see he pointed the *gun* at that point over there," but as that rather supposed the gun to be cock-eyed than old Gil, the solution was rejected. Speaking of him last night at Simpson's, I said he had a slight cast in his eyes. Simpson said "Slight! I should call it quite a considerable one." I met him yesterday afternoon at the Governor's house when I was there with Miss Kate. In my present relations with my class, it has become necessary for me to consider what my course should be toward those whom I do not speak to when I meet them in society, and so I have come to the conclusion always to speak to them. I wish I could tell Miss Nannie Craven of those damned fools. Read and I talk almost as if we had never had any trouble. I handed him cake yesterday evening at Craven's and, when taking it round a second time, he asked me to pass it to him. I believe he intended last Saturday at Simpson's to make advances toward a reconciliation, but of course I took no notice of them. He seems smitten with Miss Nannie, but he will be sorry if he tries to trifle with her as the Virginia girls he used to tell me of allowed him to trifle with them, or else I am most damnably sold and mistaken in Miss Nannie, God bless her! I bet she thinks I am right in reporting the first class. By the bye, Mother was escorted home by old Stud-horse,⁹ and he showed her a great deal of attention, and quite won her heart by starting a conversation about me, and saying that my course here was so much admired by Captain Blake and Craven and indeed all the officers. Praising their children and showing a gentlemanly attention to their comforts makes long strides into

⁷ Gilbert C. Wiltse.

⁸ Thomas D. Fister, of Pennsylvania, entered the Academy in 1855. He was dismissed, with others, in connection with the Foote tarring-and-feathering incident, mentioned later. Though reinstated he resigned before graduation to become a lieutenant in the Revenue Service. He is referred to by Mahan as Tom or as Dan Fister.

⁹ Stud-Horse refers to Lieut. Charles H. Cushman.

a lady's favor. Besides Cushman¹⁰ has in his address a manliness and determination that is very taking with all our family, the ladies like it in men and the men in ladies; it runs in the family. Do you know, Sam, I have one relative of every sort—one father, one mother, one aunt, one uncle, and one grandmother, and yet in the pride of my heart I think each of them equal to three ordinary relatives of the same sort. Certainly for talent and character they are far above the ordinary run of mankind that I have usually met, and are very much liked even by young people, which is rather singular in persons so advanced in life. I must say I am anxious to show them to you and that is an additional reason for having you home with me next summer, and I am mistaken if you do not find that although there are no young persons, especially ladies, in the house, that you will enjoy yourself. I won't talk any more about them, for I feel how proud I am of them, and I fear being tedious, as I expect I have been already.

I have two or three letters to write this afternoon, dear Sam, and so must stop here. I am afraid that I have been very stupid talking so much of my own affairs, however, excuse me, and if it has not been stupid, tell me so, for it will be a consolation to me to hear it.

Good-bye again. *Querido ameyo mio.*

Affectionately,

A. T. M.

P.S. Remember not to mention my fraternal projects.

¹⁰ Charles H. Cushman entered the naval service in 1849. In Mahan's day he was Lieutenant and Assistant at the Naval Academy. He had been Assistant Professor of Mathematics and probably was still. In the war he commanded the U. S. S. *Montauk* in the attack upon Morris Island and Fort Wagner, S. C., in July, 1863, and the U. S. S. *Onandago* in the encounter between the Confederate battery at Howlett's and the U. S. S. squadron in James River in June, 1864. In January, 1865, he commanded the assaulting party from the U. S. S. *Wabash* at Fort Fisher and was severely wounded. He retired in 1877, with the rank of commander, and died in 1883.

Naval Academy,
Nov. 28th, 1858.

My dear Sam:

I have a great mind not to write to you today as I have not had a letter in more than two weeks, and if it were not that I am officer of the day I do not think that I should spare the time from Chauvenet's lunas, but as I am so unfortunate as to miss one of old Jones's sermons, I can devote that time to that other object of my affection. Old Chauvy had us taking lunas the other day, and as it is necessary to get your observations within 10" of an arc for any accuracy and the nearest I got was about 4', I fear the result will not be very accurate unless the errors by some strange fatality balance each other. I am miserably low in standing this month but am going to try to pull up next; you remember how it was last year. Hall has been putting in some big licks, but I shall try and shake some of them in their shoes this next month. By way of an extra incentive I tried to induce Jim O'Kane to take me up on a bet that I would not stand lower than three in anything next month, but he would not do it.

My sudden attachment to Miss Nannie C. lasted plumb up to last night at half-past seven when I saw another young lady whose attractions being called negative (not meaning any disparagement to them but simply to show that the effect was in an opposite direction) and Miss Nannie's positive, and two combined like opposite and equal electricities and $+$ and $-$ gave O; so you see I am now once more heart whole. But I fear that a skillful combination of the two electricities alone will keep my nervous system from being shaken by preponderance of either. The lady to whom this beneficial change is due you have heard of, but do not, I think, know; it was Miss Gill,¹ not Miss Anne but Miss Mary

¹ The Gills were connections of the Pinkneys, distinguished in Maryland history.

Esther; she is certainly one of the most self-possessed, pleasant ladies I have met. How fortunate is my disposition with regard to ladies.

"Variable as the shade

By the light quivering aspen made."

An absence of a week or two or two hours with a new face seems to completely change the whole current of my thoughts. I do indeed long for a sister whenever I see a girl I like much; it is strange how strongly this feeling has taken possession of me in late years. And how insensible some brothers seem to be to the advantage of having such relation; one such as my ideal of a sister would be of more real good to me in the reckless scenes of dissipation that I expect to pass through than anything else I can imagine. Religion, I think, will never be a stay to me, for my feelings are more than indifferent, they are bitter in regard to that.² From my seat in the office I see the Sunday-school scholars going to the Lyceum and I laugh; Joe Nourse and Johnny Coffin³ have each taken a class, but, as I told Miss Nannie Craven, Joe Nourse and Slickey are not sufficiently attractive forms of religion to induce me to embrace it (or them either for that matter). I think that if she would take a class, the *form* of religion would be much more embraceable. The system pursued up there is, I believe, they read a part of the Bible and each one gives his idea as to the meaning and then the instructor of the section. I believe you are just such a coot⁴ that you would have joined

² In writing this Mahan did himself great injustice. He was spiritually-minded and gave serious thought to the religious life, as exemplified in his character and work.

³ J. H. C. Coffin, of Maine, Professor of Mathematics. Ashe describes him as a "gentle gentleman." He was a man of great particularity in all that he did or required of others. He commanded the respect and admiration of the midshipmen. He entered the naval service in 1836. His death occurred in 1890.

⁴ "Coot" was Mahan's nickname for Ashe. It appears to have been in no way suitable.

had you been here. Jacobs,⁵ who belongs, came down the other day and said first thing, "Well I'll be d——d if that Steece⁶ isn't the d——dest fool I ever heard of, he proposed this morning that the younger should study the Old, and the seniors the New Testament." Mr. Jacobs had hardly been studying the Ten Commandments.

As I have told you so much that could not interest you about Miss Nannie, I will tell you what she said of you last evening. I mentioned, as we were talking about North and South, that my warmest friends were Southerners, and my best was from North Carolina, which was almost as good, *I said*, though I thought as bad, as Virginia. She asked me who it was. I said "Mr. Ashe, but he has resigned." "Oh, yes," said she, "he was the one who was so smart and whose resigning the officers regretted so much. I heard Mr. Simpson say that he was very sorry he had gone."

Do you know I was reported the other day by a fourth classman for imposing upon him because he was a fourth classman. It was rather binding on me in particular to fall out with my class for reporting them and then to be reported for showing them favor. It was with reference to my disposition of some extra toast on the table. Not being enough to go around, I took them turn about round the table. This day one of them came to my end of the table when the scamp clawed on to it, passed it down his way and commenced helping himself. I told him to pass it up. He nodded but did not do so, and I accordingly gave my orders again in a very peremptory tone until he at last saw fit to obey. Some d——d fools tried to make something of it against me, but Jim O'Kane happened to be in the room and swore that he would

⁵ William Cloyd Jacobs, of Ohio, entered the Academy in 1856, but resigned.

⁶ Tecumseh Steece, of Maryland but appointed from Ohio, entered the Academy in 1857. He performed valuable service as a member of a boat expedition sent to destroy the Confederate Schooner *Judah* off the Pensacola Navy Yard in September, 1861. He died July 15, 1864, as a lieutenant on board the U. S. S. *San Jacinto*, East Gulf Blockading Squadron.

not only have done what I did, but would have kicked the d——d fool into the bargain.

I was told yesterday that Miss Adams is to be here again on New Year. I am very sorry to hear it, for I do not want to see her again. I was so attentive to her when she was here that the ladies make a point of twitting me whenever I am there about her. I shall certainly not see very much of her and after having paid one visit out of courtesy I doubt very much if I go again. How did you succeed with your cousin?

I was reading a few days since one of your letters to Cenas while on leave in which you spoke of me as a poor seasick devil. Now that would be bad enough from anybody but from you, you poor miserable God-forsaken heaving North Carolina lawyer, it is really too bad. "Seasick devil," forsooth, I, who never saw a moment's real seasickness in my life. Miss Craven told me that if she were a man she would certainly have been here at the present moment. Why don't you swap sexes with her? I would like to have her second captain of my crew.

This letter is now long enough, too long for your deserts. Seasick devil! Humpt!

Very affectionately,

A. T. M.

[Date, probably in December, 1858.]

* * * * *

I expect you are thinking that I have run this subject into the ground, and perhaps I have, but there is no getting out of it. I am head over ears in love, but I am trying hard to keep a tight rein over myself and am partly succeeding. It would be singular if, with her predilections for Virginians, I from so far North should come in first best. Your name was again mentioned last night and she again said that the officers regretted your resigning so much. She told me that our class was said to be the best

and smartest first class they had ever had here. I did not think to ask her from whom she heard it. Miss Julia Kent told me yesterday afternoon that Mrs. Blake¹ had told her that the Captain had instructions from the Secretary to keep his eye on the first class so that if he wanted a few officers he would know where to put his finger on them. So, with old Tom Craven's good opinion, I stand quite a fair chance.

* * * * *

Well, I have been cutting a pretty figure for I have just come from Chapel, where, despite the utmost efforts that I could make, my visible muscles became rebellious, beyond control.

* * * * *

Old Jones preached forty-five minutes upon the text "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian," made some eloquent allusions to conversions, mourning benches, and enquiring meetings, with the whole crowd of etc's. that you know as much about as I. Jack Remey just behind introduced a——fool or so, which, in the state of my face, was irresistible, although *no* doubt at ordinary times it would have shocked me dreadfully, and the effect on every one seemed to be almost to persuade them never to be Christians. My particular trial lay in the semi-comic face of Dunk Ames, who sat just opposite; it was as long as a yard measure, but with an expression of heavenly resignation to his fate. Oh, dear, it is impossible to convey to you an adequate idea of the comedy. Old Blake began to shift rather uneasily in his seat toward the end, and I should wonder if Slicky got a rap over the knuckles. Billy Claiborne seemed to think that if Jones did as I said, knock *all* the religion I had in me out, he wouldn't have done anything to brag of, but that, I am sure, is a mistake. Last Sunday he mentioned the wonderful workings of the Spirit throughout the land, which "had extended even to this place. Oh! how glad would your parents be if they knew their sons

¹ Mrs. George S. Blake, wife of the Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy.

read their Bibles." This pathetic allusion to the Bible class, which almost equaled Bartow's "Sailor Boy's winding sheet," was told me by Billy. I being officer of the day the sacrilegious scamp laughed at it. But really, Sam, it is a great pity that they would not send a decent parson here, there is certainly a large field perfectly innocent of cultivation.

We have commenced fencing and I rather like it. Our exercise is principally with the broadsword and we have it three times one week and twice the next. Hall and all the captains but Kane are in one squad, the latter and the privates in another. It is an excellent management, giving these latter a chance to learn more of the drill and relieving them of their position in the ranks, but, with the exception of McCook and Prentiss, I don't think much of their abilities in the line. McCook is undoubtedly a remarkably smart man, pity there was not more manliness and principle in him; the perfect lack of these is by no means compensated for by mere talent. . . .

Naval Academy,
Dec. 4th, 1858.

My dear, dear Friend:

I received your welcome letter last Monday morning, but true to my good resolutions I have resisted the strong temptation to answer it during the week and have left it to to-day. I am very glad to find that my harping on the subject of the ladies that I admire has not disgusted you, and as you were so imprudent as to ask me to speak of them often, you will be sure to get enough.

I went with Cenas yesterday to see Miss Julia Kent. As is the case with most of those who know her I liked her very much. We stayed there about half an hour or three-quarters, and, as is usually the case with me when I am not having a tete-a-tete with a lady, I left the burden of the conversation upon my companion's shoulders. It is certainly a consolation to know that it devolved on one so well able to sustain it. I fear that out of two gentlemen

talking to the same lady I will always leave the least agreeable impression upon the fair one's mind; when alone I manage to get along much better. Miss Nannie assured me last night that she did not think that I was in the least diffident now, but if my manner does not show it it certainly belies my feelings. From Miss Julia's we went to Tate's, where we sat for half an hour smoking and talking, when Cenas took his departure for Miss McCubbin's² and I soon after followed him en route for the Brewers'. These last are very kind and cordial to me, and I wish I could feel more attached to them than I do; yesterday they gave me, or rather they repeated, an invitation to come to supper. I excused myself by the plea of an engagement with Cenas, which was certainly the truth, but I did not keep that engagement, and still did not go to the Brewers', so I feel as if I had really been treating them very badly. I shall certainly go next Saturday evening, God willing.

My slight infidelity to Miss Nannie C. has disappeared like "*snow before summer's sun.*" When I found last night that Cenas and I could not well go out together I made up my mind to go over and see Miss Nannie, so I dressed and went over at quarter after six, firmly intending to leave at about seven. Miss Nannie looked so charming, for she had been lately quite unwell and had paled a little in consequence, with a white handkerchief tied round her throat, that I would have given anything as I went in to have put my arm round her waist and kissed her. She looked so gentle and dependent that it was almost like inviting some caressing from some one, and she, poor girl! I know has no one now with her who can do that for her. I really believe I can trace in her manner that same longing for one to take the place of a brother that I have for one who could be my sister. I hope she will only like me nearly as well as I do her, and that she will I am quite confident from last night's conversation. My

² An old Maryland family, the name formerly written Maccubbin, sometimes now McKubbin.

three-quarters of an hour was lengthened gradually to three hours and a half, for not until quarter of ten did I rise to take my departure, and then it was with the understanding that she was to play the sister with regard to me in some particulars. So you see I am gradually advancing to the end I so much desire. As it interests me so much I intend to inflict on you something of an account of my evening, which I may here say was not interrupted by any one else coming in. After we had been talking about half an hour or an hour on different subjects we happened to be speaking, I believe, of letter writing, when I out with it and said, "Miss Nannie, I am going to ask permission to write to you after I leave here." She flushed quickly but answered, "Oh, I don't know, Mr. Mahan, I will have to think about that, for I have never in my life corresponded with a gentleman." That does not look very encouraging on paper, but there was a willingness in her tone and manner that was so different from her mode of speaking about a fortnight before, talking of ladies writing to gentlemen *generally*, that I felt that I did not displease her, so I continued, "I don't want you to answer me until I leave, which is still a long, long way off, but I am an excellent correspondent, Miss Nannie, and will write to you just as I would to a sister." "Oh," said she, "I would give anything to have a brother," or "I would love dearly to have a brother," some expression tantamount to this, but it surprised and rejoiced me so much that I do not remember exactly. You may think that then would have been my time to press my request on her to treat *me* as a brother, but I do not think that a girl of fine feelings, as she certainly is, is any *more* likely or *as* likely to be unreserved toward you when she *feels* as if she had perhaps gone a little too far already, as I saw she *did*. I merely said then, "And I to have a sister, for that has been one great thing that my home has wanted to attach me more to it." And then, half jestingly, half in earnest, "Miss Nannie, I wish you would act as a sister toward me in one respect

and that is correcting the faults you may and must see in me, and I will take your advice very kindly."

One speech of Miss Nannie's I have omitted that shows how such an offer from one she likes would please her even though she did not accept it. Talking of one of her friends who had left a few days before, she said she had missed her so much, "not having any brother or sister of my own age to be a companion to me I am so lonely. I sometimes think I would give anything for a brother a little older than myself and a sister about my own age." Indeed, I have very strong hope that before I go it may be Nannie and Alf with us, and I am almost sure that so far as she is concerned there will be a willingness or a wish for it that womanly modesty alone will keep her from acknowledging.

I believe I will stop here, I have written you longer and I should think more interesting letters, but you must take me as I am. Goodbye my dear, dear friend,

Affectionately,

A. T. M.

Billy and Cenas send love. Cenas says he wants to have a letter from you.

[A portion of the above letter is missing, but Mahan refers to a West Point officer whom he considers one of the finest in the service and continues]:

Father¹ mentioned my trouble here and the gentleman said he had had the same difficulty at West Point in reporting his classmates; the results were the same—that many of them stopped speaking to him, but that afterward they came forward and acknowledged their error and begged his pardon. I hardly give

¹Dennis Hart Mahan, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering at West Point Military Academy for a period of forty-one years. His career was full and distinguished and his character as a man commanded the admiration and respect of all who knew him. His son Alfred had unbounded confidence in his ability and wisdom. His reverence for his father and desire to please him are clearly indicated in these letters. Professor Mahan died in 1871.

the present first class credit for so much manliness as to make that reparation, even should they find that their course should be a wrong one. Father is delighted, as you may suppose, at my conduct and with his warm approval and such friends as Billy, Cenas and Borchert the rest of them may go to hell. I take it very easily now. The drill is acknowledged on all hands to be vastly superior to last year's and its defects could be altogether remedied if all the captains would do as we few have [done] and Lockwood would give us some three or four weeks of constant drill with companies. The fact is the squad drill, which is so much neglected, is the one thing most necessary for our success; if the men are well instructed no evolutions can fail excepting through the fault of the captains; and if these latter could feel that they would naturally try to avoid such censure by informing themselves on the subject. The next first class, although a very nice one, has few men who will do anything. O'Kane, Ames, Tayloe²—all warmly applaud my course, but whether they would pursue it themselves or not I don't know. Tayloe does do it this year and those three will, I think, if captains and if they feel the propriety of it, not shrink from any unpopularity that it may cause them. Ames is a remarkably fine fellow, a sailor every inch of him, very irreligious, which would bring him in disfavor perhaps among the old maids, but worth a dozen of the milk sops that these religious young men so often are. Looking at the members of the Bible class from our class—Hall, Spencer, Swasey, Farquhar and Mackenzie—what one of them can we respect? Spencer I am getting to dislike so much that every time I see him I get angry. One of my unaccountable whims I suppose. Claiborne has told him that our party for sailing is made up, and, much to my surprise, there was no application for admittance. He and Cenas don't like each other.

²James Langhorne Tayloe, of Virginia, was not in Mahan's class. He entered the Academy in 1855 and graduated in 1860. He resigned to go South during the war and was killed in action Mar. 8, 1862, on board the C. S. ship *Raleigh*, in Hampton Roads.

I don't know whether he feels my dislike or not, but I guess he does. Do you know I run afoul of Miss Nannie C. continually on the subject of Virginia, she thinking it an earthly paradise, fitted only for the abode of the superior race of beings it contains, while I insist that Virginians are liable to the infirmities of our common mortality, and once I unwittingly let out that I did not think the Virginians in the Academy were all great, as great as they might be. Every time since then she has made a point of saying that she thinks all her friends are very *manly*, the point I attacked then, and having Read and Butt in my eye, and she evidently wants me to say who they are that I think so badly of, but I shut down upon her like an oyster-shell when she asked me outright and said I did not speak to the gentlemen. She allowed the plea and the matter dropped. I should delight to cut out the "self-supposed irresistible" E. G.³ of Amherst County, Virginia, and I verily believe that she likes me better than most of the fellows, Harrison perhaps excepted.

I amused the Brewers a great deal yesterday evening by telling them how long my "smitations" usually last. A very violent one lasts about two months, a moderate one three, while for those whom I only like very much I usually remain attached to for a long time. Don't count yourself in *any* of the above lists, my dearest, for my love for you is not comparable to any of the others.

December 12, 1858.

My dearest friend:

I began a letter to you yesterday and by Taps had written as much as six pages, but on reading it over this morning I came to the conclusion that I could not on any account send it. The principal consideration that induced this determination was that I had indulged in a pretty heavy volley of oaths, being in a bad humor last night, owing to my thinking that Miss Nannie had

³ Edmund Gaines Read.

shown anything but liking for me. When you write to old man Livingston¹ tell him with my compliments that he may like the fair sex if he pleases, but as for me, of all the kind fairies who attended my nativity, I bless the one most who bestowed on me the gift of "Inconstancy." Yes, Old Man, the moral impossibility for me to love a woman three months after I have left, or a minute after she has made herself ridiculous or notorious in any way, will do more for my happiness than any one other quality I possess, always provided I don't engage myself, which would indeed be an ugly predicament. My fickleness, however, extends only to the ladies and not to my friends of my own sex, and in proof of it I send you my kindest regards, with all sorts of hopes that you be more fortunate in your wooing than from present appearances I will be in mine.

I had a letter a few days since from a classmate of mine at Columbia College in New York; my class graduated last June and he told me a great deal about my old acquaintances, friends I could hardly call them, there. One has died; so soon, but of consumption, which seems always to choose the young. (Doleful reflection caused by the doleful fact of there being consumption in Craven's² wife's family.) Another whom I remember principally as being red-headed, an ultra abolitionist, and a determined user of outlandish oaths, is now in the University of Virginia, studying for the Ministry, and preaches every Sunday to a congregation of a hundred and fifty niggers. Some hope for me yet, is there not?

I had one of the most hearty fits of laughter last night at Jim O'Kane that I ever enjoyed in my life; at the same time I sympathized greatly with him. A crowd of fellows had assembled in

¹ Charles S. Livingston, of South Carolina but appointed from Florida, entered the Academy in 1854 and was a member of the second class when Ashe was in it, but resigned.

² Mrs. Thomas Tingey Craven.

Paddock's³ room to hear music and some of them prevailed on Jim to give them a tune on the violin, which it appears is a newly acquired accomplishment of his. He struck up a dance, not much tune about it I must say, and "Ye Pelicans" commenced a war-dance to the music. The scene was rich, Jim smiling benignly on the assembled multitude while "Ye Pelicans," each cigar in mouth, gyrated around in the mazes of the dance. But alas! a change came o'er the spirit of the scene. One of "Ye Pelicans," Yclept Schley, unwarily trod on Jim's pedestal where a very sore corn had made its appearance. Away went violin in one corner of the room, bow in another, while Jim, exclaiming with shocking profanity . . . commenced a series of hops round the room in an agony that can be conceived of only by one who like him & me has a long cherished corn on his foot. And not a bit of sympathy did he get. The room was convulsed with roars of laughter at the expressive pantomime of his countenance, while Schley, taking possession of the discarded violin, commenced a series of performances that only Schley could give.

A new target was put up for practice yesterday, something like the one we had last June, of canvas with a bull's-eye in it, but the fourth shot carried it half away; soon after all the balance went excepting one pole, at which I fired and nearly hit, but it was something like Locksley firing or rather shooting at the willow wand in "Ivanhoe." They will have to construct it more durably or it will never answer.

We have listened to a delightful sermon from Old Slick on rum drinking. What better description of it do you need, you who have so often listened to and been bored by a similar infliction yourself? It is really the most disagreeable thing in the world to sit quietly and listen to the rant and cant of that intolerable old poker. He read some poetry in his sermon & so admirable was his enunciation, his reading, etc., that by the time he had

³ Samuel Barnet Paddock entered the Academy in 1856 and was in the class below Mahan's, graduating in 1860.

reached the fourth line and I heard "bloody sea" rhyme with "ease" I immediately discovered it was not prose that he was reading. My poor face is one of the few things that I cannot subject to my will, and it, I confess, is incorrigible. He made several allusions to the Bible class, and drew a picture of a young man who wished to read the Bible and who steadily persisted in so doing, which was highly edifying to us all. Poor Jim O'Kane gets tearing every Sunday and as for Dunker Ames words cannot do justice to the expression of his face.

We are having now some faint hopes of obtaining leave for the whole class during Christmas week. Farquhar spoke to Blake about it yesterday at his house, and though the latter refused to give his sanction positively to it he said he thought it quite likely that we would obtain it. If we do I shall of course run on home & try to take Billy with me. I would ask you, but I know that they will insist on your being at home at that time, as you have been absent for so many years.

Hackett is officer of the day and as he was coming over to inspection this morning he met Carter coming from the Bible class. The latter stopped him & asked him to join & H. promised. Poor Ding!⁴ I feel sorry for him, and should not blame him for not keeping his promise, as it was in a manner extorted from him. Spencer still goes, and I trust will improve; I cannot bear him, and feel confident that it is nothing but his intimacy with Carter & family or a fear of going to hell that influences him. I would rather have a friend of mine an infidel than religious through *fear*! By the way, I asked Miss Nannie Craven last night about Hackett, whether she did not think him good-looking, she said, "no," very emphatically & very pointedly, and her manner, said plainly "nor do I like him." I am quite cast down today on account of the reception I thought I experienced from Miss Nannie last night. I don't much fancy this vacillating between hope and fear, and will have to bring matters to a crisis pretty soon. I wish

⁴ An affectionate nickname given Samuel Holland Hackett.

it were June. Farquhar came in last night while I was there, and Miss Nannie, besides having told me before that Farquhar was a great favorite of hers, evidently was not at all sorry when I left. It is an incomprehensible problem to me, how at one time she can seem to like me so well and at another appear totally not only indifferent but not even not to dislike me. On Wednesday last when I was there her reception of me was as cordial as a man in love could wish. That evening, I staid for a long time, and at last word came from Old Tom that it was five minutes of seven (study hours being at 6:30). I rose to go and was just saying "Adieu" when down came little Harry⁵ saying "Pa said he had made a mistake, it was only ten minutes past six." I knew this to be wrong; however I said I should stay my time out & sat down again, Harry promising to keep time for me; at last he came and said it was one minute of half past and I left; when I reached the quarters it was quarter after seven, so old Tom's clock was three-quarters of an hour out of the way to my great good fortune, for I thereby enjoyed a tete-a-tete of over an hour with Miss Nannie. She paid me quite a compliment that evening. Speaking of studies this year I said that they were so numerous that I preferred to let everything go. "But does not that affect your standing?" said she. "No, I think not in the long run." "So you are going to take one, are you?" "Oh, no," said I, "two." "But why don't you study and take one, you can do it if you try." "Indeed, how do you know?" "Oh, I know you can very well, you can stand one easily if you try; I have heard professors and I have heard officers say so." Flattery coming from such sweet lips is doubly pleasant & when I came to my room I did pitch in sure enough and in consequence of Miss Nannie's words got an average of 4 in Chauvy for the week. I am going to try to come up as fast as I did last year but don't know whether I will succeed. She paid me indirectly the same compliment once before. Speaking of my little sister⁶ she said, "She is the brightest

⁵ Young son of Capt. Thomas Tingey Craven.

⁶ Mary or Jane Leigh Mahan, sisters of Alfred Thayer Mahan.

little thing I ever saw, in church during the responses I saw her lips moving, but thought she was only going through the motion until I listened and found she was saying them as earnestly as you please." "Yes, Miss Nannie," said I, "she is so smart, but if you will come to West Point, you will see her brothers⁷ are as smart as she is," meaning of course my little brothers. "Yes," said she, pointedly, "I know very well they are," and as she didn't even know till then that I had brothers or sisters I was vain enough, when I thought of it afterwards, to apply it to myself. Old Tom is a brick. When I went in yesterday evening he was sitting in the hall and immediately he saw me he said, "Good evening, Mr. Mahan. I am very glad to see you, sir, walk in," in his gruff, cordial way. Damme! if I know which I like best, father or daughter.

From the Secretary of the Navy's Report I suppose we will hardly get any leave next June. I do not mind that much for myself but expect my friends will be greatly disappointed. If things do not clear up some in the Gulf we may be sent there. "The Herald" of yesterday had a long article on the subject, giving a list of our vessels in the Gulf, as well as the English, French and Spanish. The *Brooklyn*, they say, is to be got ready for sea next month.

I am going to stop here now, my dear Sam. I am in a bad humor and very low spirits to-day, for my interview with Miss Nannie last night has given an indefinite feeling of I don't know exactly what, but certainly I am much depressed. Billy & Cenas send love.

Yours affectionately,

A. T. M.

Please excuse this hand-writing. I don't know what you will make of it, for in re-reading I could hardly get along myself.

⁷ Dennis Hart and Frederick Mahan, the former becoming Commodore Mahan, U. S. N., and the latter Major Frederick Mahan, U. S. Corps of Engineers. Dennis Hart Mahan died in 1925; Frederick Mahan in 1918.

December 19th, 1858.

Dear Sam:

We have succeeded, strange to say, in obtaining a leave, although not for the week that we at first requested. However, they have given us five days, which will be time enough for me to spend two days at home and one in New York, where I will have the opportunity of seeing *her* whom I was so much in love with when I came to the school, and who came so near making another impression on me last summer. She is acknowledged by every one who sees her to be very pretty now. I must confess to feeling some doubt as to the enjoyment I may have, for they have been very much annoyed at my standing recently and I have been very angry at receiving a severe letter from them, and told them so for the first time in my life, for I think I am now old enough and have shown it enough to be left to myself or at least not to be talked to as a child.

I have not seen Miss Nannie for over a week now. I called yesterday evening but she was not in and I do not think that I shall go there more than once before leaving. You see, as I told you, I am now halfway between the jealous and the desponding conditions, but I hope my New York magnet will keep me, like Mahomet's coffin, midway between earth and heaven, in a state of suspension or rather of suspense. I left word by one of Miss Nannie's brothers that I was going on to West Point and would be happy to take any message that she might wish to send to her cousin there or to take charge of any commission.

Jim O'Kane and I called on Miss Julia Kent yesterday afternoon. As we went in I saw a naval cap and presumed we would find Hackett, but it was Sturdivant¹ and instead of Miss Julia there

¹Theodore Sturdivant, of North Carolina, entered the Academy in 1857 and was beginning his term in the third class at this time, as Mahan was beginning his in the first. He resigned in April, 1861, and died May 29, 1861, at Charlotte, N. C.

was Mrs. Sturdivant² and Mrs. Kent. I never was struck so flat aback in my life, it was a complete case of being in irons. However, I introduced myself and then Jim, who was likewise pretty much aghast. The more I go into ladies' society the more convinced I am that it is not my proper sphere and I am going to quit it as soon as possible, that is as soon as I can smoke; until then I must have something to vary the monotony of my life. I was very much pleased with Miss Julia and Jim insists that I left him in the shade, but I insist the contrary and so we are quite undecided. I am getting to like Jim more and more every day.

I had the first words with one of my crew the other day. You may readily guess without my telling you that it was with McCook.³ The case was simply this. Marching to chapel one of the crew slipped and fell; everyone laughed. I took no notice of that, but McCook continued laughter after the rest & audibly and as I thought forced. After breakfast I told him so and asked him if it were not forced that he would say so, whereupon he commenced, "that he would not say, I might report him or not as I saw fit, that he did not hold himself accountable to me for every time he laughed, &c, &c," in his bullying style. I told him that "whether he held himself accountable to me or not that he *was* accountable and that I intended to hold him accountable." I then went to the Round House, and, coming back, he asked what I meant, with the evident look of intending to bully me and brow-beat me down. I said, "I will tell you what I mean," and I caught his eye and looked steadily in it. "I am Captain of the 1st Crew, and as such intend not to allow any disorder that I think intentional; I was in doubt whether yours this morning was intentional or not and asked you. You refused [to say] and I intend to report you." "Very well," said he, "but I don't want you to

² Mrs. Sturdivant, here referred to, was probably young Sturdivant's mother, on a visit to him at the time.

³ McCook, an older man and longer at the Academy, resented Mahan's leadership.

come and call me to account for what I do or there will be a row." I thought saying "I am not afraid of you" would be rather childish, so I simply said, "You may rely on it you will be reported to-morrow night, and if you like you may deny the charge." "Deny hell!" said he, and I left. What a blank fool he is. Hackett, I am sorry to say, is beginning to show plainly that "evil communications corrupt good manners" and both Claiborne & Borchert agree with me in this. I regret it extremely, for Hackett certainly has the elements of a very fine fellow in him, but he is, I think, irretrievably ruined. I see no hope for him. He prefers the society that is most calculated to injure him. He seems even to *like* McCook, who certainly does govern a great many in the other part of the building by fear. Jack Remey dare not say his soul is his own when McCook is around. I was meditating the other night on the chances of the class offering to make up with me, and I decided that I would not in that case accept it from Hackett or Butt, for certainly if any two men in the school had a chance of knowing me those two had. Butt, I was told the other night, came down to the buildings and said to Casey,⁴ "By Jove, Casey, I wish I was as strong as you. If I would not pound that Mahan!" Don't say anything of this, for I am breaking a promise in telling it. As Casey remarked, for he told me, the only blows I ever received here were on Butt's account.

Nearly chapel time. Nelson⁵ is to preach to-day so there is some consolation.

We have had the sermon, not nearly so good as Nelson usually preaches, but still a vast improvement on Slicky. I always begin to feel down in the mouth about this time on Sunday at the idea of having another week's study, &c, before. Damn it! If I

⁴ Silas Casey, of Rhode Island, was in the class below Mahan's and graduated in 1860. He retired as Rear Admiral in 1903 and died in 1913.

⁵ Apparently a visiting minister, probably from one of the Annapolis churches. No chaplain in the naval service of this name at the time has been found.

were not in the Navy but in some profession that would require continual book-worming I should go nearly crazy & shoot myself I am sure. When will June be here? It is still five months and a half off. O dear!

We received news here this last week that Farrington⁶ was dead. He died on the 10th of the month. Poor fellow! What a rapid advance the disease made with him; they say he died very happy. Simpson put my good breeding and respect for the dead to a severe test on Thursday when I was officer of the day. He spoke of him as having a glorious death, a wonderful death, he seemed to have visions of Heaven, &c, &c, so much in the religious newspaper style that I lost command of my unfortunate countenance and had to hide my agitation in a cup of coffee. How are you getting along? Have no religious feelings arisen in your breast at home? There was a verse read in the Bible to-day that I intend to quote to any one who asks me to join the Bible class. "Oh! generation of vipers, who hath warned *you* to flee from the wrath to come?" One of such a generation of vipers, and what answer could I return to the question? Miss Kate Brewer has a lecture in store for me on the subject, at least so Miss Lucy told me the other evening when I called there; I only saw the charming Lucy, Kate having gone to Baltimore for a time.

Captain Blake told me yesterday that he had heard that the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs had decided to bring in a bill for twenty more steamers, which will make our Navy quite respectable and necessitate an increase in the number of officers. The *Minnesota* is expected home in May or June, and I suppose that the midshipmen on it will be examined as soon as they return, as they will be needed for duty almost immediately.

⁶ Thomas Putnam Farrington, of New York, entered the Academy in 1857 and in the fall of 1858 had just entered the third class when, on account of his health, he was dismissed. As there was nothing against Farrington except his health, the record should probably be resigned. He survived less than two months after leaving Annapolis.

Waddell told me yesterday as I returned from town that he was sorry to hear that I was going away, as he had been wanting to have Cenas, Harrison & myself at his house on Christmas night. I should have liked to go very much and I have no doubt would have enjoyed myself much.

I have been thinking now for ten minutes whether there is anything more to tell you and cannot think of anything excepting that Coppa, our fencing master, has me next to foot in his department and when I asked him what my name was could not tell me. We have dispensed for an indefinite "present" with all infantry drill. Lockwood has two crews in regular rotation in the armory and instructs them in the manual. This change has been made on account of the violent colds that some took from standing in the cold at Battalion drill. Carter sent around by Hall the other night to find out what denominations the first class belonged to. He did not come to me. Gave me up perhaps.

I will stop here for the present. You may miss my next regular letter, as I will be at home & perhaps occupied. Merry Christmas & Happy New Year to you and all yours, my dearest friend.

Affectionately,

A. T. M.

Naval Academy,
January 1st, 1859.

My dear Sam :

A longer time has elapsed since I have written to you than has ever passed before since you left us here, and the consequence is that I find on my hands a budget of news, the greatest difficulty with regard to which is to know where to begin. So I suppose it will be best to narrate the events in their chronological order, beginning on the day before leaving Annapolis on a leave which has certainly been *the* event of my Academic career, and for aught I know may be a most marked period in the history of my life.

With many apologies then for the badness of the writing, for I am not in train for doing better, I make my best bow to you and begin.

On Thursday the 23d of December, all my hopes and fears were brought to a happy conclusion by the information conveyed to me by Captain Blake that I had leave from the ensuing morning until the night of the next Thursday (Dec. 30th). Human nature, however, is never satisfied, and no sooner had I obtained what a day before seemed the very summit of my wishes, than new wants sprung into being in my mind. First, I must needs have a carpet bag, which after all was not such an unreasonable wish; and, secondly, I required permission to visit the honorable city of Annapolis on that evening.

I was well aware that there was not the most remote possibility of my obtaining the first in the precincts of the Academy, so I sent to the Brewers' and asked if they had not one that they would lend me, and, fortunately, they not only had one but they lent it to me. My second request was looked upon by old Tom Craven with favorable eyes, and, accordingly having packed up everything and rigged myself out as a nautical Adonis should do on such solemn occasions, I sallied out to see the ladies. It is a good rule, and one I advise you to adopt on such occasions, to begin at one end of the string and work regularly down to the other. Such at least was my course on this eventful night. I went first to the Brewers', and after some difficulty succeeded in gaining admittance, either their bell or their servant being out of order. Miss Lucy I saw, Miss Kate being in Baltimore. I staid there between half an hour and three-quarters. From the Brewers' I started to go to the Waddells', but changed my mind and went to Tait's and smoked a cigar with Cenas. Left there and went to Jas. I.'s.¹ I spent a very pleasant half hour there and saw an Annapolis celebrity whom I had never before been introduced to,

¹ "Jas. I." and "Jasseye" both refer to Lieut. James Iredell Waddell.

Miss Kate Roy. "Jasseye's"¹ parting advice to me was "Mr. Mahan, don't let those cadets get you on a drunk; or if you do, see you put them all under the table." From there I directed my steps to Miss Julia Kent's. This fair demoiselle was likewise in, and I had the pleasure of seeing her for half an hour *tete-a-tete*, and, just as I was on the point of leaving, her mother came in, so I prolonged my visit a quarter of an hour. She is certainly very pretty and Billy says "She grows upon you." I anticipate enjoying her society very much when she returns to the city, which she has left for about six weeks. Horrible separation! From this idol I proceeded to the house of my (then) supreme divinity, Miss Nannie Craven. I say then, for reasons which you shall learn hereafter, but which, confining myself to a strictly historical narrative, I will not give here. Now, my friend, sympathize with me if you have any sympathy in your nature. Nine o'clock in the evening, Cenas and myself the only midⁿ. released from study hours, and knowing that he intended to spend the evening at Simpson's, what more natural than that I should look forward to an uninterrupted interview (solo) with Miss Nannie. Imagine then my disgust, my astonishment, I may say my petrification, at finding there a citizen! And such a citizen! My dear fellow, you know that my military imagination rarely permits me to recognize, or rather, to realise, the existence of such an order of beings as civilians, and in my certainty that no midshipmen would be there, it never once crossed my infatuated mind that there would be *any* third party. Such was, however, the fact. In the full and self-sufficient dignity of a young and well-fed collegian there sat John Brewer;² sat, did I say? Yes, and that was not the worst of it, he sat me out, and when I left at the end of twenty minutes, there he sat still, while I, damning everything an inch high, made the best of my way to Simpson's. At Simpson's there is now staying a very pleasant and not over young lady, a Miss

¹ Brother of Miss Kate and Miss Lucy Brewer.

Thompson, of whom you have probably heard from Cenas, if he has written to you lately. Nothing worthy of note occurred while there, and as it was nearly half past nine when I reached there, my visit was necessarily a hurried one.

That night I did not turn in until eleven o'clock, and next morning I had to rouse up at four, as the train was to leave at five o'clock. As there were so many of us to go North, Mr. Swann kindly used his influence to get us an early train so as to connect with the Washington, and so get to New York by night. In the hurry of coming off, I left a letter that Captain Craven had given me for father; fortunately, however, I remembered it before leaving the depot and wrote in to Bill to forward it. Although not in strict accordance with the plan of my letter, I may as well tell you that it reached home before I left.

It has taken me three pages and a half to get fairly started, so I will skim rapidly over the journey home lest I may not have room for everything. The cars were of course crowded, Congressmen and the whole tribe of Washington hangers-on going home for the holidays. The midshipmen behaved well enough so far as drinking or outrageous conduct was concerned, but showed a most lamentable want of tact and good breeding. Oaths and nautical expressions were continuously in their mouths. The former I did not mind; the latter amazed me excessively, especially when S. D. Greene, with the apparent intention of exciting the admiration of the uninitiated crowd, shouted at the top of his voice, as we were leaving the boat at New York, "Backing and filling in a tideway," which happy expression was induced by the fact of its taking some time to get the boat fairly alongside the wharf. I sloped immediately and remained in an obscure part of the boat until the larger part of the passengers had left, when I sneaked out of the boat and into an omnibus, nor did I hold up my head like a man until I had left everything like an acting midshipman out of sight. Vulgarity is so obtrusive, and that is

the cause of the very remarkable fact that it takes at least twenty gentlemen to remove the bad impression made by one rowdy.

I arrived at my grandmother's house in New York at a little after eight o'clock on Friday evening, too late to permit me to go and see "*her*" the same evening, so I deferred it until the next morning. The change from Academy discipline to the comfort of civilized life was pleasure enough anyhow for one evening. The next morning I left quite early, that is, at half past eight o'clock, for I had to go considerably out of my way in order to see Hall and pay him ten dollars that he had been so kind as to lend me. If you knew New York you would understand the inconvenience of stopping at Thirtieth Street between Second and Third Avenues, when in a hurry to go to Twentieth St., between 9th and 10th Ave. So I got up there after nine, and found her just on the point of leaving for Sunday School, greatly to my annoyance. Know you, however, that she is a teacher and not a scholar; so you see I had but a poor look at her then, and her reception of me seemed to be anything but cordial. Whether I was mistaken in this or not the sequel will show. I spent however an hour and a half smoking with her brother, and then left to take the train for West Point, where I arrived at two o'clock on Christmas day, in time for our three o'clock dinner.

My poor brain was in a whirl during the whole time that I was at home. I had seen nobody since I had left, so of course I had to see every one at the Point, besides any quantity of cadets, some on my own account, and many besides on behalf of numerous ladies who had friends there. On Christmas night my mother had a tree for the young ones of the Place, and, after I had seen such of the old folks as I wished who dropped in, I slipped off to the Barracks. To my utter astonishment, although it was Saturday night, they had study hours, so I had to slip up into the room of the man I was most intimate with, and there I remained during the evening. As he did not expect me, there were no cadets

there but such as chanced to drop in during my stay, but he took the names of all those I wished to see and promised to facilitate my doing so. I told him that I would be there the next afternoon (Sunday), which I was. I met then Farquhar's brother, Miss Nannie's cousin, and Tom Eastman's³ brother,⁴ and others. Of course in such a short acquaintance the disagreeable qualities of none of the parties were apt to show themselves; but in one respect I found they were much superior to us, and that respect was a deep and pervading sense of honor and truthfulness. One and all assured me that if a man was known to violate a pledge or break his word, he was cut by the whole corps to a man. With recollections of the last Saturday fresh in my mind, when I had seen five Midⁿ. under a pledge not to drink, drunk, I almost blushed as they declared their fine and unyielding principles in such a matter. And when one of them said, "Why, it is the same with you, is it not?" I felt like going through the floor. So far as either the Academy or their after pursuits are concerned, I would not change with them; but in this one respect I would rejoice to see the whole Navy imitate them. Nor is it an idle boast, but their actions have time and again proved their truth.

I was much surprised to find how much more strict they are there than here, for up to this time, native though I am, I knew nothing of the organization, or rather of the detail, of the Academy. Study hours they have all the week in the evening. They can and do visit on Saturdays even in the Academy limits. The officer of the day, as you know, is under oath to do his duty, and the sentinels in the halls inspect at certain times. At Chapel and at meals the officers wear their swords, and at the former all wear

³ Thomas H. Eastman, of New York, entered the Academy in 1853 and graduated in 1856. He had apparently been to sea and returned in Mahan's last year at Annapolis, as had many others, for examinations. He served in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron during the war, commanding the U. S. S. *Flag* and the U. S. S. *Memphis*. He retired as a commander in 1883 and died in 1888.

⁴ Probably Robert Eastman

their side-arms, be they bayonets or swords. I heard a better sermon last Sunday than Slicky usually gives us, and I must say that I eyed the cadets very curiously, and I am told they did the same by me. I was, in fact, an object of much curiosity to the West Pointers generally, for it is not often that they see a bona-fide midshipman up there. Col. Hardee,⁵ the Commandant of Cadets, called to see me, as did also five other officers, the chaplain and his *wife*. Imagine so much attention paid to a tackyass acting midshipman, in whose mind there were still vivid recollections of the manner in which he was kicked about on the practice ship and elsewhere, and then ask yourself if you cannot account for the fact that I now measure six feet one and a quarter. All this, however, was too good to last, and, as I wanted to see my friends in New York, I had to leave on Tuesday morning. Here, however, I may as well mention or explain something I wish you to know.

You have probably seen in the papers that father has been undergoing a court-martial at the Point, on charges preferred by Lt. Morton of the Army. Father explained the matter to me, and I want to give you as clear an account as I can.

During the examination in June, 1857, while father was in Europe, Mr. Morton drew up a paper, recommending certain changes in the course that my father pursued. (Mr. M. was in father's dept.). This he submitted to the board of visitors, and it was approved by them. Four months after, at the sugges-

⁵ William Joseph Hardee, of Savannah, Georgia, was born in 1815, and died in Wythville, Va., in 1873. He graduated from West Point in 1838 and served with distinction in the Mexican War. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 as colonel, but was promoted to lieutenant-general in 1862. He commanded a corps at Shiloh and at Perryville commanded the left wing of the Confederate Army. In December, 1864, he defended Savannah against General Sherman. At Bentonville he led the last charge with knightly gallantry, dashing over the enemy's breastworks on horseback in front of his men. He was the author of Hardee's Tactics. As here indicated by Mahan, he was Commandant of Cadets at West Point in 1859 and had been for some time.

tion of the President of the Board, Mr. M. drew up another paper essentially different from the first, and in which moreover he accused father of incompetency, and stated that the officers in the army were ignorant of the subject, owing to their disgust at the manner in which it was taught at the Academy. This paper the Board of Visitors never saw, and yet it was substituted for the original paper and so went in as if approved by them. Father heard of this and was fortunately enabled to compare the two papers, and discover their entire dissimilarity. He then wrote to an officer at Old Point Comfort, and asked him to show the letter to the officers of the garrison, and find out, or rather ask them, what their experience said with regard to the sufficiency of the course; at the same time he commented freely on Mr. Morton's conduct, as highly dishonorable, which it was. A friend of Mr. M's sent him a copy of this letter, and he, after some delay, sent to father, and required him to give a retraction in writing, which father refused to do. Morton, however, did not wait to get the reply, but wrote to demand this Court of Inquiry. The decision of the Court has not yet been made public, but feeling at West Point even among the young lieutenants was strong in father's favor, and Morton, they say, has injured his character almost irretrievably. Do not mention this publicly for I may have made some slight inaccuracies in stating it. Father's intention is to publish the proceedings, evidence, etc., and send it to the army posts. With regard to the incompetency, he wrote for . . . their opinions to Army officers of the highest standing, and some who had resigned and now hold offices of high civil trust as engineers. One said, "In every fortification I have been engaged at we have used your works, and when a wheel-barrow of earth was once placed, it had never to be removed." Another said, "I have no hesitation in saying that the Army owes more to you, not only for instruction, but for military deportment and bearing, than to any other one man connected with it." And another who

had been sent to Europe by government and had visited their principal schools and fortresses, said, "I consider the engineer officers of America superior to those of any other country that I have visited." Father is too modest to tell even me this, but I heard it through mother, and he was obliged in self-defense to read them [these opinions] to the court. So Mr. Morton, an officer of some five years' standing, found himself arrayed against all the old and venerated names of the Army. And then again his charge against father is "defamation, making statements derogatory to his character," and father proves these statements to be true.

Before leaving West Point let me tell you that I fell in love with another man's wife. How I escaped from the dire alternative of shooting myself or the husband I will tell you when I get to New York. The moment I got home I said, "Mother, has Mrs. Webb got any sisters?" "Yes, she has." "How old are they?" "Both younger than herself, but unfortunately both are married." I didn't say damn but I thought it, and when mother continued, "The youngest and they say the prettiest of the family and one of the most lovely girls in the world from all accounts has just married a *Presbyterian parson* (!!!!! expressive of disgust) Sam I didn't say damn or think it. I could not do justice to the subject. Imagine such a sweet creature, rich too, throwing herself away on a *Presbyterian parson*. If he were a good high church Episcopalian I wouldn't mind, though a naval officer would be better,—but an old blue. I made myself agreeable to Mrs. Webb, that is to say she got talking on a subject she was much interested in and rattled away, I only saying enough to keep her going. Her own name was Remsen.

Please tell me in your next letter whether you keep my letters. If you do not, return them to me instead of destroying them, as I have no doubt that twenty years from this time these mute but faithful transcripts of my every thought and feeling will amuse me much if they serve no better purpose.

In New York I saw her long and frequently, that is for two days. Sam, it is certainly strange that at the expiration of two years and a half, and separated when we were so young, I should have retained such a strong hold on that girl's affections. At first I was constrained, thinking that she had changed toward me, but the instant that we were alone, we were standing up, I passed my arm around her waist and she, as she used formerly to do, leaned against me, resting her head on my shoulder as confidently and affectionately as before. Whether I kissed her or not you may imagine. But I felt most indisputably proud of her. When I left her to come to the Academy, she was as far as I can judge a woman in feelings, a child almost in form and guilelessness. Now she is a full grown woman, but guileless as ever, and extremely beautiful. That she is all my own yet is as plain as the sun at noon day, and it is perfectly certain to me that a young gentleman who has been paying her great attention had better haul off until she has time to forget the buttons, or he will get the mitten. I feel now sure that if I am as constant as she my fate in this life is fixed. Between sixteen and eighteen I was not, how it may be afterwards I cannot say. That she will feel towards me as she does now, unless I change toward her, she has shown satisfactorily. A love that lasts from sixteen to eighteen will surely last after that age, and then too she has all along thought that I had ceased loving her. So you see what an impression I made before I entered the Navy. If you go on to New York you must go and see her. You know she is my cousin and they said at my uncle's when I was at home that they would gladly see you. Indeed, if you ever go to New York you must let me know of it and I will give you directions which will take you where you will be cared for and almost loved for my sake. For I believe the thoughts of my whole family turn more towards me than to any other member of it, as is natural; for I am always away and must always be separated from them. Father and Mother were really disappointed and vexed when I told them I could not per-

suade Billy to come on with me. You will, I know, like to see her of whom I have spoken so often, but I have given you fair warning, so keep your weather eye peeled and don't fall in love with her. I have excited great curiosity in Miss Nannie Craven to see her. Before I left she told me to give her her love, which I did, and she told me to take back hers, which I likewise did. "Well," said Miss Nannie, "when is she coming down?" "I am afraid not at all," said I. Miss Nannie's countenance really fell. "I tried to get her to promise she would come to our next soir  e," said I. "Oh, I hope she will," said Miss N., "I would love dearly to see her." The most casual observer from the beginning could have seen we were boy and girl lovers, for though cousins, and though on the best kissing terms with her older sisters, no one ever saw us kiss.

New York, however, like West Point, was too good to last, and I must leave it for the present. My hand is pretty well tired, so I will leave the account of my journey till later.

I find on reading my letter over this far that I have left out some things that I wished to say. First, I have another disappointment to ask your sympathy with. I happened to be telling my grandmother that we had some very pretty young ladies in Annapolis. She then told me that she had at her school a young lady that was perfectly beautiful. Not in the sense the words are ordinarily used, but that there was no feature in her face that any fault could be found with, the only difficulty being she was rather petite. Of course I was curious to see her, but, seeing no chance of it, the thing dropped from my mind. Next day I came in from a walk and saw there were some ladies in the parlor, but as Grandmother frequently has company whom I do not care to see I passed right through to my aunt's room. When I got in she said, "Did you look at those ladies in the parlor?" "No," said I. "Well," said she, "that Miss Palmley is in there." I never swear before ladies, Sam. Considering her beauty I had quite a compliment paid me.

I had my uniform on, for I could not get citizens', and her mother, who was with her, naturally eyed me pretty hard. Grandmother said, "I think he is like your daughter; he is my grandson." "Do you know," said her mother, "I was struck by the likeness the instant that young fellow came in the room." So that is the second beautiful young lady I have been told I resemble. The first was "her" sister, who is my cousin by marriage and many say enough like me to be my sister. I shall begin to be quite vain of my good looks.

While in New York I was measured for my outfit. I think I shall have to put her under contribution to make me something. One of my aunts was anxious to know what I would have for a Christmas gift. I told her I wanted nothing but she insisted I must have something. So I told her I would like a pair of kid gloves. She quite scouted the idea and insisted on giving me four pair, which will last me very well through the year.

On Thursday morning I left New York by the eight o'clock train. It had snowed the evening before so I expected we might have some trouble making our connexion, but we did not. I had laid in a bountiful supply of good cigars and I smoked myself nearly blind coming on to make up for the five months of coming deprivation. In Philadelphia a fiery looking little chap with reddish brown whiskers and a naval cap came and sat down by me. He noticed my cap and I saw was curious to learn who I was, so I unbuttoned my overcoat "accidentally" and showed my vest buttons, and in a minute he said, "I suppose you are from the Academy, are you not?" I said "yes." Then he said he was just from Panama and as I knew the *St. Mary's* officers had just been relieved I asked if he were one of them. "No," said he, "I am flag lieutenant of the Home Squadron." I had heard Mick Farland⁶

⁶ Probably meant for McFarland. John McFarland entered the Academy in 1857 and graduated in 1861. He died in 1874 with the rank of lieutenant-commander.

speaking of a Lt. Magaw,⁷ flag luff of the Home Squadron, so I asked him if he knew him, and I immediately saw I had fallen on the right man. He and I joined company as far as Baltimore, where he stopped. His ideas of the Academy were rather strange, at least to me. "Do they let you drink down there?" said he. "No." "That is whiskey and brandy, I suppose; they let you drink wine?" "No, Sir." "No! That is a hell of a Navy! Why, now suppose you were to get a demi-john of wine up here in Baltimore to take to your friends, wouldn't they let you do it?" "They would very likely dismiss me if they found it out." "That's not right," said he. "Now you young fellows will leave the Academy and the first Englishman or Frenchman you meet will put you under the table. To this day if an Englishman invites you to his mess it is with the intention of making you drunk if he can." Altogether poor Mr. Magaw seemed dreadfully distressed at this part of our education. "Well, do they let you smoke?" "No." "Eh, that's bad." However, he offered me a cigar. He says he thinks the midshipmen and lieutenants should mess together; he is very fond of midshipmen. He is of Waddell's date and sent remembrances to him. These lieutenants of the old school possess too strongly the principle of association. They dislike the midshipmen of the present day because they are not like those of their own time. They dislike to see the steerage of a man of war change; it is like the loss of an old friend. The great faults they find really are, that midⁿ. now are cleaner, fare better, and are older than formerly, and instead of being cheek by jowl with the men, they prefer to tete-a-tete with a lady. These faults must, an ancient luff will tell you, be attended with a want of seamanship, and their argument, though not a clincher, is unanswerable. "In my time," says Mr. Magaw, "we learned little points of seamanship *because* we were always clambering up the rigging, and so picked them up." "If I had my

⁷ Samuel Magaw, of Pennsylvania, entered the naval service in 1841 and at this time was a lieutenant. He retired as commander in 1868 and died in 1884.

way," says Mr. Magaw, "I would not let a man learn French or Spanish, *because* if he has a difficulty with a Frenchman or a Spaniard he will not write him a French or Spanish despatch but in his own language." These two arguments are on a par. Those little points of seamanship that those officers talk of they have all forgotten, don't do them a damned bit of good and never will. However, good-bye to Mr. Magaw.

I reached Annapolis at about half past seven. I had to walk from the depot in a dirty, drizzling rain and in the remnant of what up home had been a snow storm. I did not report my return until taps, as I wanted to visit at Craven's and Simpson's. Miss Nannie would certainly have brought me to her feet but for two reasons: First, I remembered her; second, that damned little Jennie Roget⁸ was there. However, I was welcome, for I brought a letter from Bob Eastman⁹ and could give the last accounts. Miss Nannie had her hair curled, which made her look very pretty indeed, but I had seen a more beautiful one lately, and had felt her arms round my neck and her kiss on my lips too recently to feel any other flame. From Miss Nannie's I went to Simpson's and saw the ladies there, and after that I turned in; and so ended my leave, etc. To say that I enjoyed myself will be useless, for I know you must feel that I did so. But still there is a *je ne sais quoi* about being home, that you, having once been home, can understand without description. This is my first leave worthy of the name, the last probably that I will have for three years. I regret it much, for my grandmother, who is devotedly attached to me, is now seventy-two, and at that age life to say the best is very uncertain. "Young people may die, old people must," and although longevity runs in our family, I

⁸ This probably refers to Professor Roget, calling at Captain Craven's at the time. No other family of this name appears to have been at the Academy or in the town of Annapolis in Mahan's day.

⁹ Robert Eastman, Major in the U. S. Army, belonged to a much earlier time and was in active service in the Army, stationed in 1859 in Utah and in Washington, D. C. Mahan may have seen him at West Point or in Washington in passing through. He was a brother of Thomas H. Eastman.

must fear that I have seen her for the last time. And yet to see her you would not think [her] over sixty-five, and from her motions not over sixty.

Cenas saw Welsh¹⁰ in Washington and we will sail together, but the thing is to be kept quiet. We will be ordered to sea as soon as we graduate, they need us immediately. Eastman's class has been ordered home. Harris,¹¹ I am told, and his crowd are back. Eastman's orders have been sent.

I was much surprised after dinner yesterday by receiving a letter in an unknown handwriting with a lump in one corner. Full of curiosity I opened it and found it was a letter from a cadet to whom I had given a glowing description of Miss Julia Kent. He said that he had some cousins by the name of Kent in Annapolis and he was sure she was one of them and he begged me to give her his love with the enclosed cadet button, and to say he hoped to be on in the succeeding June. It will be a damned hard job if he gets among the other crowd of Kents as cousins, and I am going to send button, note, and all to Miss Julia, who has just left town. By the way, Billy tells me that Hackett went to see her in Baltimore drunk, and she told him he was intoxicated but he could not remember whether she said so jestingly or in earnest; that [is], indignantly. How can a man be so foolish as to trust himself in a warm room when he has been drinking hard. Claiborne says that when Hackett came into his room he looked dreadful.

Cenas went to spend some time with Schley; he will probably speak of it when he writes. Quack Farquhar gave Miss Nannie a Christmas present. I wish mother had done as she intended and

¹⁰ Probably Charles W. Welsh, of Massachusetts, chief clerk of the U. S. Navy Department. At the present time the chief clerk would hardly know anything of naval assignments, but at that time he was much nearer the professional side of the Department and may have had at hand the midshipman list.

¹¹ Joseph Whipple Harris entered the Academy in 1852 and graduated in 1856. His class had now returned for examinations and higher rating. Harris died with the rank of lieutenant in August, 1861.

sent one on from herself. My flame for Miss Nannie has "gone to hell a fluking." But still if she would be my sister I would gladly be brother, cousin or what she pleased to be. Besides, I am obliged to her for starting me studying. I am now at the hospital, but Billy has shouted up to me that I am one in Seaman-ship, and three in Navigation.

I thought when I saw your last letter, which reached me at West Point, that you were rather getting ahead of me, here you are though beaten. Nineteen pages and a half is a very fair-sized epistle. Please number your pages when you write. And in your next letter say whether you keep mine or not; if you forget this my next to you will be simply,

"Do you keep my letters or not?"

Affectionately,

A. T. MAHAN.

Billy sends love. Cenas I have not seen.

P.S. Cenas saw Miss Adams when he was in Baltimore. She says she was very much disappointed in Mr. Mahan, that she liked him very much at first, but saw some things she didn't like in him very much. Her dislike was quite suddenly taken.

I was speaking to Mother about *her* when I was home, for Mother knows all about this, and for a wonder thinks almost as much of her as I do. I feel that she is very sensitive and is very much annoyed when I write of these Annapolis girls, not that she thinks anything of it herself but her friends tease her about it, for most of our few mutual friends know the exact state of things. I firmly believe it, speaking dispassionately, to be the best thing in the world for me. You know my temperament to be a jealous and exacting one. She is one who would bear with it, not tamely and with want of spirit, but in a way to make me ashamed of myself. If you could only see her, Sam, with her hair falling over her

shoulders and shading her face, I am afraid you would not dare call your heart your own for five minutes. Do you remember the spray of flowers I bought in Madeira? Well those have been greatly admired by all the ladies at home. I gave them to *her*, sending them on by mother when she was here. She wore them the other evening at a party and they were greatly admired. So you see my taste is confirmed by the "agreeing voice of women of all ages." Not generations, but ages. Ergo, I am a man of taste.

I think I will now pipe below, for if you are not tired reading I am writing. So adieu.

P.S. No. 2. I asked about the visit of John Brewer when I returned. Miss Nannie said he staid till half past eleven. Her brother says he was there next day when he awoke. It was nine o'clock when I entered the house. (*Vide opp. page*).

P.S. No. 3. In one of your last letters you used the Latin "*lapsi plumae*"; *lapsus* being 4th declension, that should be "*lapsus plumae*." A Sailor correcting a Lawyer in Latin!

For God's sake keep this letter. It is a complete history of one of the pleasantest parts of my life. I forgot to say that I took dinner with the Cadets while at home; they fare pretty damned badly. The officers don't have end seats, and they pitch their hats and coats on the floor between them, and dig in.

Carter has had an attack of blood spitting. I expect he is very delicate. I saw a cousin of Farrington's¹² at West Point. He bids fair to follow the same path ere long.

This letter is preposterously long, and I'll be damned if I write any more. Good-bye.

Dearest Sam:

Your kind letter has been received, and I will answer it as soon as possible. I sincerely hope that your afflictions are nearly if not

¹² This name should be Farrington in all places in which it appears in these letters.

over by this time. Did you spend a merry Christmas and a happy New Year? More anon from

Your aff. friend,

H. CENAS.

Naval Academy,
Jan. 9, 1859.

Dear Sam,

You will have to content yourself with a short letter today, as I am and have been very busy. The Academy is *in statu quo* and I suppose will be so without break until June next. I am very anxious to get two days' leave, say from Friday afternoon to Monday morning, to visit a cousin of mine in Wilmington, Del. Every one who sees her says she is the most beautiful woman they have ever seen. I received a letter from her on New Year's day saying she had been too unwell to be at the depot as I passed through, and that she begged me to try and run up there if I could manage in any way to get leave. It is two years and a half since I last saw her. She is my cousin by marriage, my uncle having married her mother; she was violently opposed to the match, as a child naturally is, and hated me, according to her own accounts, but now I believe she loves me more than her own brothers. Her letter was full of affection.

We had a lecture last night from Mr. Forde.¹ His subject you perhaps know was Sir Walter Raleigh, rather worn out, is it not? The composition was very good, in some parts really beautiful, but his delivery was very poor, hurried and indistinct. The ladies could not understand him at all, and I found it rather difficult at times. Still, as a first attempt I should say it was a success, and it certainly interested me, as very few lectures can do. I accompanied the Miss Brewers to it. After the lecture we called at Carter's, where Miss Kate did our talking, and Miss Lucy and I

¹ Thomas G. Forde, Assistant Librarian at the Academy.

quietly ensconced ourselves in a corner and said nothing to anybody except to each other.

Butt² has come back from his week's leave, firmly set upon resigning. He has written to his uncle in Oregon to know if there is anything he can find to do out there. That will make only 19 of us. Bigelow³ of the 52 date is down here and was in chapel this morning. I of course don't know him. Old Slicky made himself very interesting in Chapel this morning *comme de coutume*. It was the first time I had heard him in four weeks, would it were the last. They tell me that he made a very beautiful allusion to Farrington's death last Sunday, but I was not there, being sick. We had a most ridiculous scene in Chapel this morning. After Jones had finished his sermon he knelt to make his usual prayer, but the organist, thinking that service was over, started the voluntary. Great sensation of course. Old Slicky looked up from his knees like a dying martyr, the midshipmen convulsed, ladies blushing and your humble servant in serious doubt as to whether his ribs would keep his sides from bursting. However the organ was finally stopped, the prayer read, and the appearance of decorum restored, though many a stifled titter bore witness to the scene that had passed.

It is immensely cold here, my fingers are so numb that I can hardly hold my pen, and, the ink in my room being nearly frozen, I have just gone into Billy's. What do you want to know about this infernal hole? Simpson has just started an idea of making the first class in turn fire ten shots each at the target, a journal being kept of the accuracy and rapidity with which they are fired, but there can be but little fairness in it, owing to the uncertainty of the wind. Poor me! I am destined to be a persecuted individual through life, I expect. Simpson expects my crew to do as well as

² Butt did not resign at this time. He graduated in June, 1859, but resigned to go with the South in 1861, as stated elsewhere in these notes.

³ George A. Bigelow graduated in 1856 and was now back with the class of 1852 for examinations and higher rating. He served through the war, but resigned in 1867.

the rest, and yet the others exercise on an average twice or three times a week and yesterday my crew worked with me for the first time in six weeks. You know that the class is divided into two squads for fencing, when one squad is at fencing the other works the guns, as captains, hence my crew never works as a crew, the few 2nd and 3rd and 4th classmen being divided among the other crews.

My visit home seems to have given my friends as much pleasure as it gave me. I believe that the whole family think more of me than any other one member of it. I think I could name three persons who think more of me than of anyone else in the world. My grandmother, aunt & *She*. It is a fortunate thing that I have friends at home if so few here.

I am going to stop here now, am anxiously waiting for a letter from you. Excuse my bad writing, etc.

Affectionately,

A. T. MAHAN.

P.S. Enter Congress soon, and have our pay raised to a decent amount.

January 23rd, 1859.

Dear Sam:

To day I am going to write you my accustomed Sunday's letter. As I told you I had not time to do it last week. I am in a sad state of mind just at present, and want you to go to Congress for another reason, namely, to pass a law by which a man can have two wives. I fairly plead guilty to being on the point of surrendering at discretion to Miss Nannie. It is too damned bad too. I was just succeeding in hardening myself into the most complete difference when the little witch becomes very suddenly very kind to me, and my good resolutions vanish like "snow before a summer sun." Dunker Ames happened to say to me last night when I said I had no hopes of making any impression upon Miss N. on account of

Harrison, that Harrison seemed to be rather afraid for himself on my account. Seriously, I almost think she likes me, for she acts differently towards me to what she does towards others. Nevertheless, I don't think she can run any chance alongside of the New York fair. I am going to send her an invitation to the next midshipman's ball and Miss Nannie is very anxious to add a note on the other side of the "invite," which I am of course very willing she should do.

Did I tell you I had received a letter from a cadet at West Point who professed to be deeply smitten with my description of Miss Julia Kent? He thought she was a cousin of his. I sent the note to her, received an answer and forwarded it to him. A day or two since I received an answer from him. He says that at the last January examination on Mathematics "he fessed on a clean board, but just 'ragged' things the next day in French; however, as Anna Lytical was old Church's darling, he was found cold." Fortunately, he received a second examination, and, under the stimulus of the beauty and condescension of his newly acquired cousin, soaked like hell and succeeded in passing fifty-eight out of a class of fifty-nine in Mathematics. He installs *la belle* as his patron saint and vows to make a pilgrimage to her shrine next June and deposit as an offering cadet buttons of their three different patterns.

We have resumed old Lockwood's drill after a long intermission. Henry has got a new hobby in his head, namely, the manual, and kept us standing the other day in the cold to perform. It is very tiresome to stand in one position so long and some how I got my dander up and would not budge, though my back was nearly broken. I am officer of the day tomorrow, with the possibility of a young lady who is a good deal admired coming into the yard to be shown around. I don't know her yet, but suppose an introduction will readily be effected. Old Chauvy has given us some damned examples for tomorrow, which I thus escape.

You will receive Kelly's¹ letter through Claiborne before this reaches you. I have written him to suggest a remodelling of Japanese houses. It is astonishing what a quantity of odds and ends of things suggest themselves to me in writing to him, my only correspondent abroad. So many trivial things happen in a few months that I yet imagine must interest a man who is away. We have had letters here from Howell² and Franklin³ who seem to be enjoying themselves; they had reported the captain for not giving them the forecandle and keeping them on the quarter deck while the master mates did duty. The Commodore gave him a rap over the knuckles for it. At Alexandria the *Macedonian* moored ship, unbent sails and all the officers had six days' leave. They are talking of various changes here in the Academy. Captain Blake expects to have put up by next year quarters for a hundred and sixty more midshipmen. Thank God I won't have to go in the practice ship of those times. The contemplated cruise for next summer is Portsmouth, Lisbon, and Gibraltar.

It is of no use for me to try to write about one thing while my head is running on another, that other happens just now to be Nannie Craven, she did look too damned sweet and pretty when I was there this morning after Slick's sermon. It was like water unto the dry ground to come near one so interesting after that dry old mummy, and I managed to secure her unto myself during the

¹ John W. Kelly entered the Academy in 1853 and graduated in 1857. Mahan and Ashe knew him the last two years he was at Annapolis. At the time this letter was written he was midshipman on the steam frigate *Mississippi* in the East India Squadron. He was lost in the *Tecumseh* in August, 1864.

² John Adams Howell belonged to the class of 1854 and graduated in 1858. He was now on his first sea assignment, serving, with his classmate Charles Love Franklin, on the U. S. sloop *Macedonian*, in the Mediterranean Squadron. Mahan and Ashe had known both at the Academy. Howell died in 1918, with the rank of rear-admiral.

³ Charles Love Franklin entered the Academy in 1854 and graduated in 1858. He remained in the naval service through life, dying in 1874, with the rank of commander.

greater part of the morning and she and I built castles most delightful (to me) of her coming on next summer.

I want to tell you what a trick Miss Kate Brewer served me. The college was to have had a *soirée* a week ago last Friday, and as Miss Kate expected some ladies there she asked me to come and accompany them; of course I said I would. Well, the shindy didn't come off that night, and so of course I never thought of any engagement to the Brewers', as there was none. The next week it took place. But that damned Kate told a gentleman who asked to be her escort that she was engaged to me and also for the first and last dance, etc. I knew nothing of this and when I got to the hall she told me of them. Now, what would have made the matter worse, I engaged another lady, a cousin of Miss Nannie's, to go with me; circumstances prevented her and I am almost sorry it happened so, I would have liked to give Kate a lesson. I perfectly loathe the girls now.

Affectionately,

A. T. M.

Naval Academy,
February 1st, 1859.

Dear Sam:

Our Examination commenced to-day and a good day's work has been gone through with; namely the first class in Poppy and the second in Mathematics. Ours did very well considering the Department; as for myself I had made up my mind to have what little loaf I could and that I knew to be little enough, consequently old Poppy's truck went begging and I devoted my energies to "Ten Thousand a Year." I solemnly swear that I was perfectly innocent of having any idea of two out of about six questions that I was asked, and what was worse the first question I got knocked me. "What's an Areometer?" Great God of War! I never heard of the article before. "Instruments for measuring streams," began I, "are of different sorts." "No, not for measuring streams, for

measuring the densities of different fluids." My ruse *de guerre* did not succeed. "What's the Electrical Cascade?" . . . I wasn't there either; but fortunately I saw a picture in the book as he turned the leaf and I jumped at that and described it. Right or not I don't know and probably never will. To-morrow we try our hand at Joe Nourse. A proposition has been started to go up *en* clergyman with white cravats. The second class, "under the supervision" of Messrs. Schley & Ames, solemnly and with all the honors of war, buried a copy of Calculus and Analytical. The turn out was elegant. The whole class with inverted broomsticks (sign of mourning you know) marched in a decent and reverential manner behind the Battery and there and then consigned them to their last repose. According to military rule they marched back to an enlivening tune nearly resembling "One-Eyed Riley."

Sam, be very careful in your selection of a wife. Behold in me an exemplification of the danger of choosing incautiously even a temporary partner, and let my experience as regards a room-mate be a beacon light to you. Spencer sometimes, often, makes me so damned mad that I hardly know what to do. Thank God I believe I know my New York angel pretty well, and if I only love her as much as she does me (don't think I have things wrong end foremost) I don't see how I could do better. Miss Nannie Craven is very sweet I must confess. Went over to see her this evening, and, tea being served soon after I got there, I accepted old Tom's invitation and went in with them. Craven I really believe likes me & thinks a good deal of me. Father paid me a flying visit last Thursday and of course called on Craven, as they had shown Mother so much attention when she was here. When he was leaving he said, "Captain, I hope you will keep this boy straight while he stays here." "Well, Sir," says Tom, "He's got straight now and I hope he can't get crooked again." The next day I was reported for visiting. I wrote an excuse which Craven did not accept, I think rightly, for though I think I really did not deserve

the demerit Law cannot always be Justice. I went into the Recitation Hall to see about it, and met old Tom there. He called me & spoke very kindly, saying that if he accepted one he would have to take a hundred such excuses every day. God bless his honest old soul! When I saw him & Father sitting together the other day I could not help thinking, "There are the two men whom I reverence most in the world together." I had never expected them to meet & was delighted to have them. Miss Nannie is an enigma to me, and though many of the midshipmen think they understand her well and know just whom she prefers I think they are mistaken. Of all whom she is supposed to favor, by different conjectures, I have spoken to her, and never has she changed color, hesitated, or shown the least confusion. Farquhar, she tells me, is a great favorite of hers. What surer proof could you have that her affections are free toward him? Harrison, she tells me, laughingly, and without the least embarrassment, is reported to be engaged to her. Nary chance for Mr. Harrison. Tayloe, I think, stands the best chance. Read I know to be such an ass that I can't believe she is attached to him; of course as I don't speak to him I never speak of him to her. *Quant á moi*, she tells Ames she likes me very much, a gentle expression, and, as she expresses dislike very freely, shows that she can abide me. She don't dislike me. My own observation tells me that she treats me brusquely, almost rudely, at times; and last Saturday when I was there, there were some apples and cake brought in. You have probably seen apple seeds named with ladies' names for gentlemen to tell fortunes, as it were. I asked her to name mine twice. She did so of course and each time, when I pointed to a seed & said, "this one I cast away," she said, "that's me." I have bothered myself more about that, as being a singular coincidence or else a sort of a gentle way of saying, "you have left me altogether since you have been to New York," than about anything else in a long while. To solve my problem I am going next Saturday in hopes of having apples pro-

duced again & if she again says, "that's me," then I shall answer her. I hope you are not thinking "that Mahan's a damned conceited ass." I fear I am, Sam, but it's not my fault. In the last few years I have had far fewer kicks and far more compliments than enough to turn a poor middy's head. Regarded throughout the Academy as the smartest man in the class, and the prettiest girl in Annapolis wanting to know why I won't pass one, as she did to-night; told frequently of my good looks and complimented sometimes by ladies in society, to my great annoyance really, and which I always slue over as quickly as possible, although I have the greatest contempt for my vanity, yet I cannot escape knowing that they only tell me the truth. There it is again you say. Well, now, this evening Miss Craven's cousin asked me my age. I told her. "Why," said she, "you are only as old as my brother, I thought you were much older, you are so much taller and then your manner"—here I interrupted her, for, disguise it as you may, to tell a boy of my age that his manners indicate him to be older than he is, is a complement, and I don't know how to take it. Miss Julia Kent did the same thing, speaking of some one's saying that Miss Adams had brought me out when she was here. "True I told them," said she, "that I did not think Mr. Mahan needed much bringing out." In fact, to acknowledge my true estimate of myself, I think I am very good-looking, very talented, and a favorite in society, and with more moral *character* than nine-tenths of the midⁿ. in the school, and I also feel that I would give anything if to this were added in its highest degree the Christian virtue of humility. I do not, however, think that my self-conceit, a quality which you will remember I have always owned up to, is disagreeably conspicuous.

"Do you ever read the Bible? What a beautiful passage this is that I met the other day in a book. "Or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern—Then shall the

dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it." And what more sublime than the fortitude and courage of Job when he had lost all—"Naked came I out of my mother's womb and naked shall I return thither; *the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.*" Sam, I am not religious but does it need religion to appreciate the beauty & sublimity of such poetry as that?"

Good-bye. I have a good deal to attend to by Taps.

Affectionately,

A. T. MAHAN.

Naval Academy,
February 7th., 1859.

My dear Friend:

Our examination is over, standing up and studies recommenced, and now we are fairly underweigh for June. You will, I know, be glad to hear that I passed one in Joe Nourse and one in Poppy, the only things we were examined in. Hale read it this way: Averett: Natural Philosophy—Moral Science—Borchert:—, —, without specifying the studies after the first name, so it was Mahan: one—one. I was greatly surprised at Joe's passing me up from three to one, and my dear friends in the first crew I don't believe liked it much.

* * * * *

The Navy Department has sent down an order allowing persons to attend church in town when their parents are unwilling for them to go to the Chapel. I had rather go to Slicky than walk into town for nothing. Yesterday the Presbyterian parson preached for us. He gave a very good sermon, a little too much hell-fire and damnation in it. I can't stand what looks like an effort to bully you into religion.

They make Religion be abhorred
That round with terror gulf her,
And think no word can please the Lord
Unless it smell of sulphur.

I have never yet heard a minister who preached the Word of God as I should wish to preach it if I were one myself. A man who is religious because he fears to go to hell is as despicable as one who remains irreligious because he fears the world's opinion. And then again the appeals that they make to our gratitude for His favors; they can never be well received by an irreligious person. It is remarkable that the poor, that is the wretchedly poor, receive favors and kindnesses as their due, or, worse yet, as actual wrongs, and it is not until they are roused from their moral torpor by the sunshine of comparative prosperity that they begin to show a sense of what they owe to their benefactor. So it is with the really irreligious person, and the ministers of that Gospel whose end is to call "not the righteous but sinners to repentance" should adapt their means better to that end. My idea of the loveliness of religion is the thought of a being who shows his love less in the physical comforts of this life, than in sympathy for our sufferings, and I believe that the great God would rather have us look on Him as a friend than as a benefactor.

"Pretty fair sermon, that," I hear you groan in your weariness. My dear young friend, I passed one in Moral Science, and read a most comforting discourse on the "Rules for Moral Conduct" before the Naval Academic Board which I sincerely hope they will lay to heart for the good of their spirits. It's a fact, it was so much like one of Slicky's sermons that I came near snuffling while I delivered it and half expected to hear an almighty tarnation oath arise from the Academic Board and wing its way to hell.

Hackett is again President of the Lawrence. Pinkney's¹ address has been published. I suppose Billy will send you a copy. If he don't I'll try to think of it myself. Farquhar ran for Vice President, but was beaten by Hoole.² I think the society is rather seedy. Cenas has resigned. Hall left some time ago. As for me, Sam, I yawn whenever I think of sitting there for four mortal hours. I think you should have addressed the meeting, as your father wished. I think a man must feel elevated as he says, "Fellow citizens," and turns around to look at the motley crowd usually assembled on such occasions.

I had a letter from Mother today telling me of a young man who graduated at West Point last June. He was attacked with bilious fever and vomiting strained the nerve of his eye so much that he has become entirely blind. Then he was attacked with enlargement of the heart and suffered dreadfully. Mother says she does not think he can recover. He had been married a few months. When I think that a year ago he was looking forward to June as we now do, I shudder to think what may happen to chill even with death the bright hopes that we are now indulging. Who knows how many of us in a year may be of that mysterious throng who sailed from their ports and were never heard of more.

Pretty blue winding up for a letter—however, goodbye.

Affectionately,

A. T. MAHAN.

¹Dr. Ninian Pinkney, referred to in a previous letter.

²James Lingard Hoole, of Alabama, was in the class below Mahan's, entering the Academy in 1856 and graduating in 1860. In 1861 he resigned to cast his lot with the Confederacy. At Roanoke Island, in February, 1862, he was severely wounded in the head. He was second lieutenant on the C. S. S. *Florida* when she left Brest in 1864, but in April of that year the commander of the *Florida* wrote to Hoole, detaching him from the vessel and stating that the surgeon informed him he was totally unfit for service and that further sea duty might cost him his life. He was a brave man, highly commended by his superior officers at the time he received his wound. Apparently he never fully recovered from his injury, as he died in August, 1866.

P.S. For your benefit³ I give an extract from Craven's Report.

"Owing to the very boisterous weather which commenced almost immediately after our departure from the Chesapeake and continued during the entire passage to Cherbourg and Cadiz, the very uncomfortable and wet condition of the ship, *and the general disability of the young gentleman by seasickness*, much of our time," etc.

Naval Academy,
February 14th, 1859.

Dear Sam :

I am injuring myself by attempting to write to you to-day, or rather to-night, for I have a hell of a lesson in Chauvenet for to-morrow ; however, damn the difference, you shall get your weekly dose in the shape of a letter. Besides, I can afford to lay back a little on an average of 4 all round last week, which curious phenomenon actually did happen. Marcy was away and we recited to Simpson in Seamanship, from which it came to pass that your humble servant came by the aforesaid 4. Old Chauvy, too, gave me a 4 and Greene only 3.9. Oh my ! *a la* Conally !¹

We are to have a soirée on Friday night. I shan't send you an invitation. To this one I am going and my card is already pretty damned well filled up. Hackett wrote to Miss Julia Kent to ask the pleasure of her company to the shindy, etc., but I wrote by her mother the day before ; the consequence was

³ On the practice cruise in 1858 Ashe suffered from violent attacks of seasickness and his cousin James Iredell Waddell, who was on the ship with him, advised him to resign on account of the handicap, which would unfit him for regular sea duty. Mahan jokingly refers to the affliction in several of his early letters to Ashe.

¹ John K. Conally entered the Academy in 1857, but resigned. He fought on the side of the South during the war and was a colonel in the North Carolina cavalry.

When Hackett got there
the cupboard was bare,
And so poor Hackett had none.

I have three dances with Miss Anna Franklin, whom you may remember we used to devil Hackett about when I first came here. She is decidedly the prettiest girl in town. All that know her of the midshipmen liken her to a cherub and she *has* one of those bright beaming, laughing faces that everlastingly play the devil with a man. Some fellows here have started a yarn that I am in love with Miss Craven, but it is a mistake, and recently she has apparently taken a dislike to me. I am going to stick to it, though, for I am a great deal piqued.

Old Slicky Jones is getting more and more stupid every day. I went to sleep yesterday, though for so short a time that nobody noticed it. He was ineffably tedious on the subject of conversion, revivals, *et id genus omne* of religious humbugging, and told some yarns that drew from me the pious ejaculation of "Tell that to the marines!" I cock my eye at him at times, forgetful of the fact that old Blake has me right under *his* eye.

I have found out where Nannie Craven got the idea that I was the smartest man in the class. Little Harry² was here the other evening, and, talking to me, wanted to know why I didn't pass one. "You can do it," said he. "How do you know?" said I. "Oh, Pa says you can."

Joe Nourse has just sent down his lesson in Kent³ for to-

² Henry Smith Craven, son of Capt. Thomas Tingey Craven, was fourteen years old at this time. Mahan refers to him in these letters as "little Harry." He became a civil engineer in the Navy and performed notable service. At one time he was detached to take charge of work on the Croton Aqueduct, New York. He died in December, 1889.

³ James Kent, American jurist and author of Kent's Commentaries on American Law, said to be as dependable as Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, was pronounced by one critic the "greatest jurist whom this age has produced, whose writings may safely be said to be never wrong." A portion of these Commentaries relates to public international

morrow, thirty pages. Pretty fair, that, isn't it? I am beginning to change my opinion about law and find it quite an interesting pursuit, but I don't think I will ever follow it myself. How little is a man's position affected by the amount of study he ever had! Now I am not studying any harder than at the beginning of the year and yet everything goes smoothly; when I don't know a lesson I am not called up; when I do, down goes a four, and study as hard as I may I cannot get above two;—loaf as I may I can hardly pass below it. Still, as appearances are favorable at present, I am going to soak like h— well, very hard indeed. The expression is not original but derived from my friend Ben King, Cadet, West Point, New York.

Farewell. Billy and Cenas salute you.

Very affectionately,

A. T. M.

Naval Academy,

Feb. 20th, 1859.

Dear Sam:

I received your letter on Wednesday last at the hospital, where I had to go to get rid of a slight cold, so as to be in good condition for the soirée. I must confess I was a good deal surprised at the serious way in which you took my religious musings and my heart affairs. Of the former I had no idea that you could think my thoughts were turning in that direction. I admire the Bible as a

law. This is probably what Mahan referred to, as only international law is taught at the Naval Academy. After Mahan's day there J. T. Abdy, LL.D., former Professor of Laws in the University of Cambridge, edited as a separate volume the portion of Kent's Commentaries relating to public international law because, as he said, "No other writer on International Law is so safe, so impartial, and so recognized a guide and authority whether in this country [England] or on the continent of Europe or across the Atlantic." Kent died in 1847 and as his Commentaries were written nearly twenty years before, it is somewhat remarkable that an Englishman of a much later day should have regarded him as first authority.

book of great beauty, and those passages I cited and others like them, as poetry more sublime than you can find elsewhere, and as portraying a degree of moral heroism and triumph of principle over human weakness that must find sympathy and admiration in every manly heart. Totally irreligious as I acknowledge myself to be and utterly devoid of any intention or wish to be otherwise, yet if I wished a young man to be induced to act from the loftiest motives as a *man* not as a *Christian* I would make him read the actions and words of the great men of the Bible.

As for Miss Nannie Craven, you may set yourself perfectly at rest. There is no danger of her losing possession of her own heart, or at least of its passing to me. I do not, I confess, look upon flirting as seriously as you do. I do not see why women cannot and do not, as men do, form likings, take fancies for a time and then forget them. Still my opinions or acts on the subject cannot affect Miss Nannie as some one else. Harrison, I think, has the precedence of me. I still visit them [the Cravens] very frequently and intend to continue doing so during the rest of the year, and if I can I still hold to my original intention.

Our soirée went off very pleasantly and very successfully. The ladies all say that they enjoyed themselves very much, and I think they ought to have done so. The only inconvenience was that the portion of the Mess Hall used was not quite large enough and it was rather crowded. The Library and Lyceum were open for promenades, and supper was in the room over the Officer's Hall. I had the pleasure of accompanying Miss Julia Kent, and very queenly did she look. I don't wonder at Billy's and Hackett's admiration so much. Miss ——— Bradley was also down here. I changed my opinion of her face on better acquaintance and think she is pretty and very interesting looking. My last admiration, Miss Anna Franklin, you have never seen. I made a break for two dances with her a week ago and got them. She has a beautiful complexion and whenever she smiles the dimples all over her face

seem to light up and smile at the same time. I think there is a growing opinion that she rather takes the shine off the rest of the ladies, Miss Nannie not excepted. I have her permission to visit her and intend to avail myself of it soon. I don't know that I could give you a description of the ball, or that you would care to read it if I did. There were a great many ladies down from Baltimore and Washington, and quite a number of gentlemen from the same. I must say, though, that I thought the foreign articles were surpassed by those of native growth, and I would set Miss Anna Franklin's face against any other in the room. Kane's admiration, Miss Carrie Canole, was there and so was her sister and Miss Clara Tilton.¹ There was an Army officer there, but I'm sorry to say the Annapolitans (or tennes) did not like him. The fact is, and there's no denying that, Army officers labor under a disadvantage in this place. Miss Kate Brewer is the only lady to admire them and she, you know, thinks every one is delightful.

The same day that I received your letter I received one from the young lady in New York whom I have spoken to you about. My vanity certainly ought to be flattered by the preference I know she gives me, for she seems to be greatly admired and certainly is very pretty. I wrote and invited her to our soirée but she said she could not come. We are and have long been very intimate, so that she tells me anything readily, just as she would her brother, even more so, so in the last she told me that she had just refused another gentleman, after an acquaintance of four weeks. Rather precipitate wooing on Monsieur's part, but he did not know there was such a person as your humble servant in the world. I had not heard from her by letter for two years and I was completely taken aback by the wonderful improvement in her style. I don't know how it may be with you, but I have a great dislike to see anything like a want of education in one I am interested in and I was delighted to see that there was nothing of the sort there, and that I

¹Clara Tilton, one of the loveliest women in Maryland and sister of Major Tilton, U. S. Marine Corps, married Colonel Emory, U. S. Army.

had fallen into the mistake of confounding guilelessness with childishness and want of depth.

Old Poppy Hopkins is at last abolished. Last week he was taken with an epileptic fit and though he has recovered the Doctor says he can never be fit for duty again. Accordingly, he has applied for and obtained sick leave, and who do you think has his department? No other than the Honorable Henry H.¹ They say he has commenced by treating nearly all the fellows in the second class and playing hell in general. Bull Pup² is in an ecstasy, and well he may be, for Lockwood is going to let him have his own way. Poppy was in church this morning.

* * * * *

I am going to choke off now. You will, I think, find my letters growing shorter but really I have not the time to write often and much.

Affectionately,

A. T. M.

Naval Academy,

~~February-~~ March 2^d, [1859.]

That is a singular mistake for a first classman to make, is it not, Sam? To put February for March, voluntarily to set himself back again a month in his Academic career when so near graduating. Yet as you see I did it. However, I am better informed than that would seem to indicate & I assure you I have not studied Chauvenet's mean solar sidereal apparent local Greenwich astronomical civil time to so little purpose.

But to change the subject. Since I last wrote nothing of importance has happened here. We have had a snow storm but all traces of it have so completely disappeared that I had nearly forgotten the fact. Annapolis is so unused to excitement of any sort

¹Professor Henry H. Lockwood.

²"Bull Pup" appears to refer to William R. Hopkins, Assistant professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

that it seems hardly to have recovered yet from the effects of the late midshipmen's *soirée*. My lady friends, God bless them! are so kind & cordial that I find old Annapolis becoming a far more interesting place for me than I had ever deemed it possibly could be, and I do not hesitate to say that my pleasure at the idea of graduating is greatly diminished by the reflection that I will have to separate from so many that are dear to me, if I may so speak of friends. Last Saturday evening I spent at the Gills'.¹ Cenas & Miss Thompson were going to take supper there, so I concluded I would drop in after it. I can hardly say I know them yet, but there is so much cordiality combined with dignity that I am sure we will soon be very good friends. Miss Nannie Craven and I are very good friends and get along very well together when there is nobody else there. Don't know what to think of her. I can hardly believe she dislikes me and yet I don't see what other solution I can offer to the difficulty.

This is an ugly business in Washington. Of course a big excitement through the country kicks up a small tempest in our little teapot, and opinions, pro and con, are expressed with great freedom and self-assurance. My belief on the subject is that leaving retribution in such cases in the hand of the injured party is the surest way of furthering the ends of justice, viz: the protection of men's rights & happiness. The legal punishment for such crimes will never be death, and if it were the slow and tedious process of the law robs its vengeance of half its terrors; but when the seducer feels that at any place and at any time he may meet the husband or brother of his victim and sent without a warning to his great account, he will hesitate, and, unless he is peculiarly reckless, he will recede. The abandonment of the duel has worked the same effect, for it leaves the seducer no chance, no opening for escape. I have no doubt Sickles² will be cleared by the jury—he certainly should

¹ Home of Miss Ann and Miss Mary Esther Gill.

² There are persons yet living who recall the sensation created over the whole country when Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, in February, 1859, killed

be. McGunnegle said today at the staff table that he did not blame Key,³ but he thinks he ought to have been prepared for his fate.

The days are getting longer, ninety days only to the first of June—sixty-five studying days, thirteen Sundays, and thirteen Saturdays. Hurrah!

March 5th, [1859.]

You have no idea what a task it is to undertake writing a letter in such a mood as I am & with so little to say. Yet I feel I ought to let you hear from me.

They have just succeeded in getting the Superintendents of Buildings in a bad box. They are obliged to hand in a written report that they have permitted no delinquencies in the buildings except as follows—Quite a considerable amount of dissatisfaction prevails in consequence, especially in the second class.

The newspaper rumors say that a British steam frigate has been commissioned to bring Lord Lyons¹ to this country and to take back Lord Napier¹ and that she is to discharge her freight at this place. Bad spot to get first impressions of America & of her people, too, if you don't stay some little time.

Barton Key for attentions to Sickles' wife. Feeling ran very high. Sickles was cleared when placed on trial, which was the verdict generally expected, but many sober-minded people, among them some distinguished statesmen in Washington at the time who knew all involved in the tragedy, blamed Sickles for shooting Key when the latter was unarmed. Some blamed him for shooting him at all. Key is said to have exclaimed when he met Sickles, "Don't shoot me, Dan. I am not armed."

³ Philip Barton Key, son of Francis Scott Key, was a widower. He was described as the handsomest man in Washington society at the time and a conspicuous figure at all fashionable functions. Sparkling, agreeable, generous, he was a favorite with both men and women and his tragic passing was not soon forgotten.

¹ Lord Lyons succeeded Lord Napier as British Ambassador to the United States.

Upon my word, Sam, I can't find anything to say, so you must excuse me, and this short letter. Cenas says he is going to write as soon as he gets time.

Very truly & affectionately,

A. T. M.

Annapolis,

March 8th, 1859.

My dear Sam:

Your long and pleasant letter reached me this morning and my conscience smote me when I remembered the wretched apology that I mailed to you on Saturday evening last; so as it yet wants half an hour of study hours I will try to make some amends if possible. If my description of my Saturday afternoon & evening are as pleasant to you as the scenes themselves were to me I shall succeed most amply, but that I fear can hardly be. However, I will try and make myself as agreeable as I may.

I am becoming as devout an admirer of Miss Julia Kent as ever Ding Darling¹ was, and, for that matter, I believe, is; and I believe that at present I am rather a favorite with her. She is decidedly a superior girl, or young lady, as you like, and it is one of my greatest pleasures to sit down quietly to a talk with her. Last Saturday I had intended calling and spending a good part of the evening at her house, but I received an invitation to Old Tom's to pass the soirée, and as Miss Nannie had been asked to Miss Julia's the last time I was there, I concluded that Miss Julia would be with her then, and asked Cenas to inquire for me. She said that she was going, so I called for her and accompanied her. I went rather early, and consequently, as she did not intend to go soon, we had quite a long talk, which gave me as much pleasure as almost any part of the evening (I don't know whether you will believe this when I say that Tom gave us a capital cold supper). There

¹ Mahan's classmate Samuel H. Hackett.

were several midshipmen, four ladies and Jenny Roget,² who played the same part as the actors whose place is to fill in the background. But now what can I say? The pleasant evenings are frequently those that leave no decided impression behind them, merely a vague sense of gratification experienced. A game of "Impertinent Questions" was played wherein the cards decided as regards yr. humble servant three points, as follows: That I had the most kissable mouth, was the most lovable person in the room, and I had not washed my face this morning. For the first I offered to back the cards by the trial of their truth by any lady in the room, but they all took the cards' word for it.

Did I tell you that Miss Nannie Craven and her cousin think that I am very self-conceited? They told me so one evening when I was there. It was as follows: Sometime ago Miss Nannie had promised me that she would tell me if she noticed any fault in me and this evening I rallied her upon not having kept her word, when her cousin said, "I can tell you one, Mr. Mahan." "Well," said I, "what is it?" "Oh," said she, "I am afraid you would get angry, but however, if you can guess it I will tell you and anyway you have a right to yr. fault." "Is the first letter 'C'?" said I, for I knew the fault ladies generally accuse me of. "Yes," she said, and I laughed heartily and said I thought they were right; for really I am conscious of having many natural good qualities and that consciousness is generally called conceit. But Captain Craven heard the conversation and pitched into them as soon as I had gone, said they had no business to tell me so if it were true, but that worst of all it was not true, so you see old Tom took my part against the ladies. As I was walking home with Miss Julia Kent on Saturday night I laughingly alluded to my conceit in myself and she said, "Yes, I have heard persons speak of you as such but *I* don't think so." Billy too says that he never noticed it, and he, you know, is very frank. My mother says I am *not* in the ordinary meaning of

² The reference is most likely to Edward A. Roget, Professor of Spanish.

the term, but that she supposes my consciousness of my good looks and prepossessingness generally makes me desirous to make them *tell* in ladies' company and hence the appearance of conceit, so there the matter is. What do you think? At any rate I knew my fault long ago, as you can bear me witness, for I told you of it once at the hospital two years ago and you said *then* you never knew anyone freer from it.

So Hackett is getting tired of McCook, Greene, "*Et Id Genus Omne.*" I don't wonder at it I am sure. It is a pity Ding fell out with me. I suited him better than most men in the class, better than he himself knew. Averett is not a man of congenial disposition to him. He may admire but he cannot be attached to him. Moreover, if the face is an index to the mind, Averett's character is rapidly changing for the worse. His face is becoming harsh, cynical, and forbidding, and with all there is the arrogance, the "assumption," so predominant in his character written so strikingly in his features that the most heedless observer, the most unskillful physiognomist most perceive it. Averett is a moral bully; what McCook is physically, Averett is morally to the weaker-minded of the class, and no doubt their firm union is greatly owing to this fact. Talking to Claiborne the other day he said, "Jealousy and envy are predominant, I think, in his disposition. I do not understand him, I may do him injustice, but my impressions are very unfavorable." That is the substance, not *verbatim*. When Hackett is aroused from his apathy and dares do something against Averett's will, there will go their friendship. He may not fall out with him as with me, but he will care not at all for him, if he does *now*. Spencer still thinks Averett a demi-god, but you know what a damned fool he is so far as an opinion is concerned, and I believe he yet regards Averett as the smartest man in the class, though every one of sense looks on that as an exploded theory. My roommate nearly drives me distracted, so that I have in him an ever-present reason for rejoicing in the approach of June.

As to my making up with the fellows in the class that have fallen out with me, of course the offer must come from them and come as a request coupled with an apology. I look upon this as so unlikely a contingency that I don't trouble myself much about it, but *should* it take place I hold with my father that it would be beneath my dignity (excuse the hackneyed expression) to treasure resentment for a course of conduct so utterly unmanly. "For those who have so acted," said father when I last saw him, "you can entertain but one of two feelings: Indifference or contempt." At the same time, though, I have already forgiven them I hope, not as a Christian, an offender, but as a man, a child. I can never forget it, and years of sternly tried friendship must elapse ere I can look with affection on those who deserted me in the hour of need. What infatuation can possess those fellows I cannot conceive. Not one of them would dare go to any Army officer and say "Am I right?" for he would be treated as a fool. They must feel they are wrong.

In the whole affair one thing gives me the greatest pleasure and that is my father's delight of my course. A man of the sternest honor and principle himself, utterly devoid of moral cowardness, and that to an extent rare in even determined men, he appreciates such a quality in others, and values it above most others, and although he says little I know he feels a great deal. After all, Ashe, it did require a great deal of moral courage to meet that trial, and like many another, now that the conflict is over, I shudder to look back on it, though I felt proud in the conquest as much over myself as over others. I can rely upon my own force of character now, for it has been tested.

Pray of whom was it Hackett made the remark you alluded to in your letter with regard to illiterateness and boasting of acquirements? I can hardly imagine who at that end it would be likely to be. I have been near falling out with Farquhar. That prudent gentlemen having, I suppose, satisfied himself that my unpopularity was likely to continue began to treat me very coldly, where-

upon I waxed wroth and stopped speaking to him except when forced to. Lately he has become rather more cordial again. It is one of the most trying things to my temper having such as he giving themselves airs with me.

The Lawrence literary are to have another lecture from Chauvenet in a few weeks, which will be the last of the year. I suppose, of course, I will go, and probably as a cheap bargain accompany the "Stormy" unless I can prevail on Swasey to do so; he and she are at present mutually smitten.

Did I tell you that Gil³ and McCook have had another falling out? McC. ran Gil pretty hard, and one day coming down from breakfast he took Gil's head under his arm and walked clear down to the fifth building with the war-worn veteran in this embarrassing and mortifying situation. Gil went into his room to ask him what he meant by treating him as he did and McCook, as his answer, kicked him out.

You will doubtless sympathize with me in Miss Kent's leaving town for the remainder of the Spring. I have a principle against corresponding with ladies, lest I may say something foolish that I may afterwards regret, but still I may occasionally write her a line. Cenas has warned me that she may flirt, but I am indifferent on that score, as I rather like it than otherwise, and I don't think my heart easily broken though readily taken.

My letter is not quite as long as yours. Still, such as it is, I send it.

Affectionately,

A. T. M.

[Date, winter or spring of 1859.]

I was very much amused at Miss Nannie the other day, she was speaking of smoking at the Academy, and she evidently had her opinions on the subject and would stand up to them. What

³ Mahan's classmate Gilbert C. Wiltse.

would I give to see that girl captain of a crew in MacKenzie's or Greene's place or Swasey's! I loved her as she sat there shaking that little head and speaking quickly and decidedly and compressing her lips, every motion and look evidencing a determination that won me immediately. I would give anything to have her know my troubles this year, it would have the same effect upon her opinion of me that putting your hand on the bulb of a thermometer has on the mercury. I believe if anyone were to tell her, especially her father, of my conduct that she would look upon me as a brother. Mother liked her very much, which was rather extraordinary, for she does not usually fancy my taste.

Did you have to pay anything extra for my letter? Your last had "Due 2" on the envelope. I think I will have to tell you as a certain lieutenant in the Navy told the manager of the late soirée that it is no fun paying two cents. The flags that were used at the soirée were returned to him by express, but from some mistake the person who sent them did not prepay it and the lieutenant wrote down that he had received the flags but it was no fun paying fifty cents. Damn such extravagant men, one would think he was made of money.

Would you have believed it possible? Billy and Cenas fell out last night, thank God they made up again today. Do not you mention it, however, in your letters, for I want them to forget the thing ever happened. Billy told me of it and I expect that it arose from Cenas' quickness and his being in a bad humor.

I think I have told you of our prospects for promotion. I suppose you know that the 51's are all promoted to masters. There are now no lieutenants in the Navy not on duty. Capt. Blake's words to *me* were, "Mr. Mahan, you will be lieutenant before you can turn around. The Secretary has written to me to know how far the first class are competent to do lieutenant's duty and intends to introduce a bill increasing the number the next Session. I said all I could, of course." "Well, Capt. Blake," said I, "I suppose

your opinions must have been in great measure based on Capt. Craven's report. Often was he pleased." "Oh," said he, "he spoke in the highest terms of the first class generally." Do you know mother liked Capt. B. a great deal and Old Slicky preached the best sermon I ever heard from him, so she did not have as bad an opinion of either as I wished.

Dearest Sam, my hand is getting scraggling and I must stop. I wish I knew your friends and could send them my love, but as it is take it all yourself.

Yrs affectionately,

A. T. M.

P.S. That picture was sent by Graves¹—one of a few he wanted distributed to the old 6th crew. How attached all who sat at that end of the table were to the others! We have not heard from Kelly since you left.

Sunday,

Just before dinner.

I am going to send this letter this afternoon, my dear friend, but I thought I would add a few lines now. The Bible class has been formed and I understand that as many as fifty-four were present this morning. I wonder how much bootlicking and hypocrisy were mingled with true religious feeling present. I was of course absent. Old Slicky carried out his discourse to "*seventhly*" this morning to my great alarm, and then proposed to recapitulate, which still further disturbed my equanimity. I am obliged now to

¹ Charles Iverson Graves entered the Academy in 1853 and graduated in 1857. He remained in the service until December, 1861, when he resigned to go with the South. Ashe describes him as of fine appearance and standing well in all his studies. After the war he went to Egypt and attracted attention by his excellent service. When he was about to return to America Col. Charles George Gordon, better known to history as "Chinese Gordon," then about to set forth upon his final, ill-fated mission to the Soudan, asked Graves to accompany him, but Graves replied, "My eyes are turned homeward." He had evidently known Gordon when the latter was Governor of the Equatorial Provinces of Egypt. Upon returning to this country Graves lived in Georgia and there died in 1896.

go through the motions in church, for Mrs. Blake told Mother she wanted to have me help her in making the responses, so I do so.

I paid all my visits yesterday afternoon, even including Holland's. Miss Nannie Craven is too sweet to be left in this Academy. A little encouragement from her would play hell with my heart. I am going to visit there a great deal this year and ask her to let me write to her when I leave, but I fear from what I heard her say she will not consent to do so; still as her stated reason for not wishing to correspond with a gentleman was that they always showed their letters from ladies, I hope my earnest protestations may be received. I spent the greater part of the evening at Simpson's with Miss Adams, and, being the first one there, I got the seat alongside of her; afterwards Read, Butt, Dornin and Harrison came in. I did not speak to the first two, but I held to my place and Miss A. directed most of her conversation to me. I weathered them on that tack. Afterward Read came up to have a chat with her and spoke to me, and blushed like the devil. I answered him and spoke to him while there. I do not know whether he had any idea of making up, though of course I will take no notice of such advances even if made with that intention.

Annapolis,
March 23rd, (1859).

My dear Friend,

I received your letter this morning and must beg you to excuse me for having neglected you so long, but the fact is, as you well know, there is seldom anything going on in this miserable little town. Your anticipations with regard to the *Curaçoa* are, however, well founded, as it is now indisputably settled that frigate of fame is going to visit our benighted city. Lord Napier's sons¹ are

¹ Lord Napier had four sons, all quite young at this time. In Washington they attracted much attention by their courtly manners when helping their mother to receive. Writing of the period, Mrs. Clement C. Clay, wife of Senator Clay of Alabama, tells us that upon such occasions Lady Nina Napier and her sons were often likened to "Cornelia and her Jewels."

now in town awaiting her arrival and very possibly she may have arrived when this reaches you. The townspeople are bent, it seems, upon receiving Lord Lyons with all due honor and civility. A meeting was held on Tuesday or Wednesday and a committee appointed to wait on him at his arrival and tender him a public service or something of the sort. They say the poor Lord is a dyspeptic and a woman hater² and consequently my informant, Julia Kent, says she has lost all interest in him. The "Sun" of yesterday says that preparations for a becoming reception are being made at the Naval Academy, which, as usual, was news to every one within the walls.

As you make no mention of Poppy Hopkins' diplomatic appointment I suppose it will be news to you. The Academic Board tried to bust him again this February, consequently the old gentleman went to Jeff. Davis³ to see what he could do for him, and the Senator procured him the Consulate of Jamaica. The old gentleman looks as smiling as a basket of chips, reflecting probably that he has rather weathered the Academic Board, as indeed he has. The place is worth some two thousand a year with house, etc. He and Bull Pup are very thick now, and I really believe they have in hand some scheme against the Academic Board. I think Poppy is of rather a small spiteful disposition and Bull Pup is such an infernal fool. That recitation room is now a hot-bed of Academical treason, Bull Pup and the fellows each trying which can abuse the Professor hardest. He speaks in a way that leads me to think, jesting apart, that he entertains the hope of bringing forward facts

² Lord Lyons was a bachelor. Mrs. Clay, describing the first Senatorial dinner given at the British Embassy after his arrival, says that he was such a delightful dinner companion and host she was emboldened to remark that some charming American girl might not object to becoming "Lyonized." The response was ready and decisive: "Ah, Madam! Do you remember what Uncle Toby said to his nephew when he informed him of his intended marriage? 'Alas! alas!' quoth my Uncle Toby, 'you will never sleep slantindicularly in your bed more.'" (From "A Belle of the Fifties.")

³ Hon. Jefferson Davis, then U. S. Senator from Mississippi.

and statements that will oust the whole Academic Board: and if he succeeds in doing so I greatly doubt whether he will not be the first one to take up the movement. That man is just a perfect child, in fact he hasn't as much real knowledge of the world and himself as I have. In the most righteous cause in the world Chauvenet could gouge the eye teeth out of him and he not know they were gone, and in this, to my mind at least a questionable question, he stands as much chance as you or I fighting a boa constrictor.

Chauvenet delivers a lecture tomorrow evening before the Lawrence.

* * * * *

Since I last wrote to you I committed the most serious infraction of the Regulations that I have ever been guilty of, nothing less than a deliberate over staying of leave for three hours and a half. It was not my fault, however, all those infernal women.

I am going to begin keeping a journal soon which will be a sight to see, though it is not my intention that any mortal being save myself shall lay eyes on it. It will be a dark book indeed. My most hidden acts will be written in it. My only reason for not doing it is the fear lest all my precautions may be of no avail and the book be seen by some other.

* * * * *

A thought was suggested to me in talking with a lady Saturday last that shows my character I believe pretty truly. We were talking of Napoleon; I an admirer, she a condemner. And then I thought of one of Bulwer's characters in his last novel, a Josiah Hartopp, who goes through the world winning every one by his kindness. And I thought "To me given the spirit of kindness, indeed, when not opposed, but the mighty hand that crushes everything that stands in its way and the will that makes men giants. A fool can trudge through life with kindness, but the great men of the world are those of unrelenting heart who tear away and break down every obstacle. "Kindness fadeth away, but vengeance

endureth." And I believe that my heart once set on a thing everything save honor, affection, morality, everything becomes subordinate.

There are none I believe that find it harder than myself to speak severely on light occasions, and that very fact leads me to put more faith in my steadfastness when greatly tried. Despotism—every great man that ever lived had the nature of a despot. I must have spoken very strongly on the subject, for the lady said, "Mr. Mahan you frighten me; what a tyrant you will be." And in my nature I feel no sympathy for the oppressed mutineer, no matter if his officer felled him on the quarter deck and made him lick up his own blood; if he made any reply I would hang him as high as Haman. I suppose you think I have been savage enough for once, but I assure you I speak but the truth. And you must bear a little more if it help you to learn another trait in my character.

In "Old Mortality" Sir Walter Scott puts these words in the mouth of the notorious Claverhouse, the Scotch persecutor and the high-souled English officer. He has been compared to a Scotch insurgent leader in his recklessness of human life and he says: "There is a difference, I trust, between the blood of learned and reverend prelates and scholars, of gallant soldiers and noble gentlemen, and the red puddles that stagnate in the veins of psalm-singing mechanics, crack-brained demagogues, and sullen boors; some distinction in short between spilling a flask of generous wine, and dashing down a can full of base, muddy ale." Then speaking of Froissart, whom read if you have not: "And the noble canon, with what true chivalrous feeling he confines his beautiful expressions of sorrow to the death of the gallant and high-bred knight, of whom it was a pity to see the fall, such was his loyalty to his King, pure faith to his religion, hardihood toward his mercy, and fidelity to his lady love! Ah benedicite! how he will mourn over the fall of such a pearl of Knighthood, be it on the side he happens to favor or on the other. But truly for sweeping from

the earth some few hundred of village churls, who are born but to plough it, the highborn and inquisitive historian has marvellous little sympathy—as little or less perhaps than John Graham of Claverhouse.”

Affectionately,
A. T. M.

Naval Academy,
April 1st, 1859.

I have no intention, my dear Sam, of April fooling you today, for this year I can only think of the fact of another month being ended, and our being so much nearer the end of this, thank God our last year.

Chauvenet delivered a lecture before the Lawrence on Saturday, but I did not attend. I expect that you will not approve of my course in this, but the fact is lectures as a rule are a grand bore, and as I have the benefit of his gas in the Section Room I concluded that it was not indispensably necessary to my well being to take a dose there. Everything in its place—a true man-o’-war maxim. . . .

It is quite funny to get the ladies here talking of the midshipmen, they vow there are no young men like them, and they are right. Our fast young cits like to appear as such to the ladies, the midshipmen who like dissipation have good sense enough to know that everything in its place don’t mean get drunk in a parlor. It is the good effect of the Institution and the Profession; a naval officer of the present day must be a man of the world. If a war comes, there may again be enacted the days of never going ashore for two years unless to fight. But although the general superficial appearance of the midshipmen is so prepossessing how few are there whom you can lay your finger on and say he will make his mark in the world. I thought of that at table the other day looking at the first class in my crew. Not one of them will leave his name

behind him. They will never excite confidence enough in their abilities to give them the chance of the doubtful reputation of a tremendous defeat. If Geo. Borchert were ever to get in a tight fix he will cause the whole world to ring with his pluck. If he got his dander up he would nail his flag to the mast and not give up if he were the last man left on his ship. There are very few in our class, if any, that could avail themselves of an opportunity for distinction. There is a great want of pluck and principle. I don't mean mere physical courage, there's enough of that, but of something higher and better. And there is no sense of duty among the majority, who will therefore never acquire it. A man that has been here the time that our class has and does not recognize duty as his pole-star, his unerring guide, will never be worth a damn. Hence I doubt Averett's efficiency. Naturally qualified for command, he has grown up with notions all wrong and perverted and the twig that was bent has in his case certainly become the irremediably crooked tree. Averett has been an old man since I knew him; his ideas will never change and they are radically wrong. I try in vain at times to read the future and see what is going to come out of this caldron of discord. Is it possible or probable that these men will carry to stations of trust and responsibility such want of principle or bad principle as they now have—will some future superintendent of this Academy maintain that a first classman need not report a first classman? Or will these very ideas lead them to such acts of negligence, and un-officer-like deportment, as to cause a future Retiring Board to erase them from a list that they dishonor?

These ideas and feelings are the product not of our individuals, but of our lamentable national institution and government and ideas. Oh, Sam, say what you please, a republic is the damndest humbug ever created for times when war is even a bare possibility. Until the reign of peace, good-will to men comes, mankind must be subject to mankind, and for the preservation of the State this

subjection must be absolute, perfect—a principle, a creed. England's greatness arises from this fact, the idea of obedience to the powers that be is born, bred and nourished in an Englishman from his cradle to his grave, and see their glorious navy. Talk about the corruption in the appointment and promotion of officers through aristocratic influence; all the nobility of the realm cannot support an inferior against a superior officer, and then look at us. And if influence there must be is not the influence of gentlemen preferable to that of such a scum as the mass of our politicians are? A captain says to his lieutenant, "Sir, I cannot give you leave, I need you on the ship." Down sits the lieutenant and writes to some blackguard politician a statement of his wrongs and grievances, "deprivation of liberty, tyranny, unjustifiable oppression," with a few more pleas. Up goes the "political influence" to Washington and says to the Secretary, "I want this man to have leave," and the Secretary says "I will see if it can be done," and generally concludes it can. Oh, ——! if ever I do resign, it will be under some such occasion as that. The only foundation of all military greatness and discipline sapped, the axe laid at the root of the national defence. These influences cause that lack of nerve in our service that will be the bane of the country in war. I believe that if we do become involved in one, it will take our country ten years to recover from the ruin that this *one* cause, independent of all others, will give rise to. We will be thrashed at first and as the first broadside is half the battle, so are the first battles half the war; for in no human trials are the moral effects so plainly perceptible as in war. Hence the English so often defeated the French, for these, whipped at first, for the last three-quarters of the war fought to die honorably, not to succeed. And our —— American independence forbids us to cultivate the great virtue that alone will save us in the hour of danger, obedience—passive, unresisting obedience. It requires virtue and high-mindedness above an American youth to realize the beauty, the grandeur of the sacrifice in a

warrior, to realize that a man shows more nobility of soul, more real courage, in patiently suffering even insult and ignominy for the sake of his country's good, than by that spirit of insubordination and discontent that we falsely denominate pluck or spunk or perhaps "independence." Much abused word! In our class even Claiborne does not see this, he goes in for resisting at a certain point because it is unfair or positive ill-treatment. How much grander to say—"It is hard, but for the good of our country, of America, I can endure even greater things." Our blessed Savior was oppressed and was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth." (Isaiah, ch. LIII. Do read it.) Oh, if Christianity would ensure that uncomplaining, noble self-abnegation, I would gladly see every naval officer a Christian. The fortitude that for the sake of duty can withstand or rather patiently submit to privations and woe and injustice is nobler, far nobler than the soldier's gallantry on the field.

Affectionately,

A. T. MAHAN.

P.S. I expect you will think I am not such an unresisting, obedient officer. But, God willing, I will be. Rome was not built in a day, and as my feelings on this subject have grown in the last year my Rome's foundation is hardly laid. But ———, ———, I'll make my inferiors obey me.

Annapolis,

April 18th, [1859.]

Dear Sam :

It is a long time since I have written to you and in that time there has been a good deal doing here, but I think Cenas has told you nearly everything, as he wrote since Mr. Foote¹ was tarred

¹Henry D. Foote entered the Academy in 1856 and was in the class below Mahan's. He was dismissed, but it is not clear for what reason. He appears to be identical with the man whom a number of the boys tarred and feathered, resulting in the dismissal of several. Though all were reinstated, some resigned just after graduation, supposedly because of feeling over the Foote affair, so that this incident affected the career of a number.

and feathered. We are all, of course, anxious to learn the action of the Secretary, but it has not as yet transpired. I fear that some at least will be dismissed.

Cenas and myself were on board the *Curaçoa*² Saturday. We had little wish to see the ship, but Anne Gill was on board—an inducement for Cenas—and two or three other ladies drew me, so off we went. Didn't see anything of the ship, however, being in the ward room all the time with the ladies talking, it was blowing very freshly and we had only the little steam tug called the *Annapolis Packet*. I think the ladies were all very glad when they found themselves safely on *terra firma*. I took tea at the Gills', left there at 8 o'clock, and, after smoking a cigar at Tate's, went round to Waddell's, where there are some young ladies staying. I was there about half an hour. Jas. I. and his wife are looking very well; I suppose you know they have a child, I don't know whether a boy or a girl. Shepperd³ came in at the time I was with them, and gave me the news that he had obtained permission from the Captain for me to accompany him, Chase,⁴ and Ford on a visit to Miss Julia Kent, who now is in the country; we were going to spend the next day, Sunday, there. From Jas. I.'s I went to Craven's and saw Miss Nannie, who was looking remarkably well. She is a beautifully formed woman; no angles, everything is beautifully full and rounded. However, damn the women! is my motto. Poor Shepperd is going to be married very soon, in June. I wonder whether he doesn't feel rather queer. I really, though, without joking, feel a dread of marrying; and my liking ladies'

² British warship, referred to in a previous letter.

³ Francis Edgar Shepperd entered the naval service in 1849. He was a son of the Hon. Augustine Shepperd, Congressman from North Carolina. Ashe remembers him as an officer of fine character and efficiency. In Mahan's day he was Lieutenant and Assistant at the Academy. In July, 1861, he resigned to go South. In 1862 and 1863 he was attached to the Jackson station and commanded the steamer *Mobile* in the Mississippi. He died in Washington, D. C., in 1887.

⁴ Richard M. Chase was clerk to the Superintendent of the Academy.

society so much is only another proof of it, for I don't want to tie myself to any particular one. No, Sir-ree! Free trade and sailors' rights don't mean making yourself fast to one woman and revolver in hand telling everyone to "stand clear—or you'll get your damned head stove in."

On Sunday at nine o'clock I struck down the walk along side which the *Rainbow* was hauled and found Shepperd waiting there. Soon after Ford came down, but narry Chase; we waited and waited until ten o'clock, and then, as El Senor Chase saw fit not to come, we got under way and stood out to the Bay, with a spanking breeze on the quarter, just about the time old Slick was saying "Dearly beloved brethren," but alas! once outside the Light House and the wind was ahead, and, as if that was not bad enough, it soon died away altogether. Fortunately, as it turned out, we were just so far that going out was rather less than returning, so we concluded to go ahead, trusting that a wind would arise in the evening. There were some darkies with us and we made them get out sweeps and drag us into shore, whence we footed our way to la belle Julie's. It was about a mile and a half and unused as I am to exercise I was pretty well used up. Mrs. Kent met us at the door but the younger ladies had disappeared to make their toliet when they saw us coming up the road. Mrs. K. understood the most likely wants of seafaring men and asked us if we would not have some brandy and water, which I regret we answered in the affirmative. Presently, however, Miss Julia and her cousin, who was with her, came down. After chatting a little while in the parlor it was proposed to adjourn out of doors, which we did, and damned if you might have not thought that we were wild. There was an old barrel in the yard and some impulse induced me to say, "Miss Julia, let's see you jump on this barrel." She took my hand and Ford's and jumped on and then off—then Miss Owens, and lastly nothing would satisfy Shepperd but to do the same thing, but, unfortunately, when up there, instead of getting down, he

crowed like a rooster and jumped up straight in the air. Down he came co-flunk on the head of the barrel and the head of the barrel stove in and of course Shepperd went down further than he had counted on, and, worst of all, the barrel capsized with him. I thought really that I should die. Ford laughed so hard that he fell backwards over the barrel, adding to the inextinguishable laughter of the ladies, who fairly screamed. *Quant á moi*, a friendly tree supported me, who laughed until I had only strength to gasp. The whole afternoon was full of such laughable occurrences. We were all good friends, the ladies favorites of ours, and I rather suspect we were not those whom they most disliked and we just let ourselves out. I shall never forget Shepperd's going through that barrel. He had a bonnet on as he went through belonging to the ladies.

Both Ford and Shepperd treated me very kindly and we smoked the whole way going up. I wish that I had the day to spend over.

This can not be very interesting to you though it may to me. As it is near time for drill I must close.

Affectionately,
A. T. M.

Annapolis,
May 1st, 1859.

Dear Sam :

Our last month begins today, and, as you may suppose, it is eagerly welcomed by many a first classman, and by myself not the least. Still, the four weeks that remain appear like a very long time and I doubt not they will go on with an accelerated slowness (if it be not an Irishism to say so) as they draw near to June.

The Secretary¹ has finally made up his mind what to do as re-

¹ Hon. Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut.

gards those fellows that tarred and feathered Foote. The order came down on Thursday. Fister, Robertson,² McCarty,³ Fuller,⁴ Ogden⁵ and Lambert⁶ are dismissed. All the others are to go on board the ship this summer and to be quarantined during the cruise.

Ding Hackett went over last night to see Julia Kent, who, as I believe you know, is staying in the country, and did not get back until church this morning, having been left by the ferry. At first I was a good deal amused, for I was under the impression that Julia was in Washington and that Hackett had had his trouble and perhaps demerits for nothing, but I find that she was at home. I shall give up going to see her if Ding goes, for, although I might get up energy enough to go and see her as a lady that I admire, still to take so much trouble and run the risk of finding some one there I defy the charm of any woman to bring about.

² James Patterson Robertson, of Pennsylvania, entered the Academy in 1857. Dismissed on account of the Foote tarring-and-feathering incident but reinstated almost immediately, Robertson, as several others, appears to have resigned in June, 1859. However, he apparently re-entered the Academy and graduated in 1861. He remained in the service and attained the rank of lieutenant-commander, but died in 1875.

³ Stephen A. McCarty entered the Academy in 1856. Owing to his connection with the Foote affair he was dismissed, but, with others, reinstated in a short time. He resigned in October, 1859, but apparently re-entered and graduated in 1861. He attained the rank of lieutenant-commander in 1866, but resigned from the naval service in 1874.

⁴ James Fullerton Fuller, of Connecticut but appointed from Kentucky, entered the Academy in 1857. He was dismissed on account of connection with the Foote incident, but was reinstated. In June, 1859, however, he resigned and does not appear to have re-entered the service.

⁵ Morgan Lewis Ogden, of Alabama but appointed from New York, entered the Academy in 1857. Dismissed with other leaders in the Foote tarring-and-feathering incident, he was reinstated with others connected with that unfortunate affair, but does not appear to have availed himself of the privilege of returning.

⁶ Bruce Lambert, of Pennsylvania, entered the Academy in 1856. After dismissal on account of connection with the Foote affair and being reinstated, he resigned, with others, in June, 1859.

I spent a delightful evening at the Gills' yesterday, going over to take supper, their brother having met me in the street and asked me. But although ladies' society makes me temporarily feel in good spirits, I do not expect fully to enjoy myself again until I get to sea. I am more at home on a ship than anywhere else; my health and spirits are always good and the very air of the sea inspires a man with a sort of "insouciance" that all the ladies in God's world can not give; indeed, the dear creatures, I think, rather have a tendency to multiply the cares and vex the spirits of men.

Cenas, Claiborne and myself have thought of several ships and been obliged by circumstances to give them all up. First there was the *Portsmouth*, but her officers are so miserable that we abandoned her. Then the *Pensicola*, but on inquiry we find she is not to be ready before November. Then Moseley[†] wanted us to apply for the *Levant*, to which he is ordered as master, but Averett, Hackett, and Smith had determined to apply for her, so she is out of the question. I am now going to suggest to them the *Iriquois*, a gun-boat in New York as being one of the class of vessels that will see most service in case of war that any moment may now bring on us, and in which we will be most likely to have a responsible situation, as she will probably accommodate few officers. Her draught of water will be about six feet, and in war she will venture around in harbors and on cutting out expeditions that will give me the exciting sort of service that I most crave. And then again, if mercenary

[†]James C. Moseley, of Kentucky, entered the Academy in 1852 and graduated in 1856. He was back at this time for examination and higher rating. In his assignment to the *Levant* he was ordered to his death. Sailing from Hilo, Sandwich Islands, for Aspinwall, in September, 1860, she was never heard of more. It was a most fortunate circumstance that kept Mahan and others of his classmates who desired to sail on this ship from being given that assignment. Averett, Hackett and Smith, who had determined to apply for her, were ordered instead to the *Wyoming*, while Mahan was sent to the *Congress*.

motives may enter, such ships as she will be more likely to make prize money than any other.

My room-mate is the bane of my life. I would rather go to sea with Gil Wiltse ten thousand times than with Spencer. Blake says that "Colhoun,"⁸ captain of the *Portsmouth*, is absolutely "nothing" and that the ship will be a disgrace to the service; in my opinion a man who was exchanged from Spencer's ship to Colhoun's would make a damned good swap. By —, literally and emphatically, HE IS NOT WORTH HIS SALT. Twice last week he made a horrible bust in Seamanship and on what can you imagine—on "taking in topgallant sails," and when Marcy censured him what do you think he said? "I know how to do it, Sir, but I forget the order." Great —! If I had been Marcy I would have sent him to his seat and given him a zero, and what's more I would bilge him in June. It is a pity that there is no way of getting rid of him, he is so worthless and will disgrace the service. I abominate him as a man, and shan't come within ten feet of him after I graduate if I can help it. What my repugnance to him is you may imagine from the fact that I launched off into this tirade simply from the annoyance that his mere coming into the room caused me. But still every word I have said above is as true as Gospel. He is the most careless, most ignorant of his profession, and most easily flurried man I ever knew. And yet because he has no positive vices the Navy will have to endure him, and public ships and officers who are an ornament to the service will be imperilled month after month and year after year. Mark my word, if that man ever has the deck in a squall heavy enough and it depends on him the ship is gone.

D—n him! I have wasted more words than such an apology for an officer deserves. The 52's, I suppose you know, are being

⁸ Probably John Colhoun, who, however, was apparently not in command of the *Portsmouth* at this time. He commanded the *Plymouth* in 1860.

examined. Harris,⁹ Cooke,¹⁰ Blodgett,¹¹ Moseley, Eastman and Bradford¹² are through. The Board say so far Bradford has passed by far the best examination. Harris did poorly and they say has the gift of the gab quite considerably. Their orders are Moseley to the *Levant*, Blodgett to the *John Adams*, Harris to the *Lancaster*, Eastman, the *Constellation*. Borchert,¹³ perhaps you know, is not going to sail with us, because he says he will have to procure his own outfit and ours are furnished us by home. Old Gil is going to the devil, I guess. Every week he is going to apply for some new ship.

Farquhar and myself were talking to Don Roget¹⁴ yesterday about moving into his new house. Farquhar said, "Why, Mr. Roget, I should think that house would be too large for your family." "Oh, well," said Don, "dere is no telling how *many children I will have after I move into it.*"

Affectionately,

A. T. M.

* Joseph W. Harris entered the Academy in 1853. He appears to have graduated in 1856. At this time he was back for examination and higher rating. He rose to the rank of lieutenant in January, 1861, but died in August of that year.

¹⁰ Augustus P. Cooke, of New Hampshire, but appointed from Massachusetts, entered the Academy in 1852 and graduated in 1856. With others of his day, he was back now for examination and higher rating. He remained in the service. His death occurred in 1896, after he had attained the rank of commander.

¹¹ George M. Blodgett, of Vermont, entered the Academy in 1851 and graduated in 1856. He was back now for examination and higher rating. He attained the rank of lieutenant, but died in November, 1862.

¹² Robert Forbes Bradford, of Massachusetts, entered the Academy in 1852 and graduated in 1856. He attained the rank of captain. His death occurred in 1892.

¹³ Borchert was ordered to the *Constellation*.

¹⁴ Edward A. Roget, Professor of Spanish.

Annapolis,
May 8th, 1859.

Dear Sam:

I suppose you received mine of the first a short time after you had dispatched your last, and were reassured by it as to the state of my bodily health, albeit rather *épuisé* by study and heartily *ennuyé* of the unvaried monotony of an acting mid's life. You must yourself be aware of how little goes on in Annapolis.

I gave you about all the details as regards the 52's the last time I wrote. Porter¹ has since arrived and been examined, barely reaching here in time to catch the Board, that were about to leave that very afternoon.

Billy, Cenas, and myself have our eye on the *Levant*,² but whether we will succeed in getting her is a problem that remains to be solved. The class has made an application to be examined in June without alternating with any other. I hope it will be granted, for if it is I think we can safely count on finishing by four weeks from tomorrow evening. So near we are and yet it seems so far off. We shall all be delighted to see you, dearest Sam, if you can come on, and I hope you will have made up your mind to extend your perigrination farther north.

I had a damned mortifying thing happen to me yesterday. We were fleet sailing and tacking. I gave the order of course to ease off the fore and jib sheets. It seemed so unlikely that anything would go wrong that I never looked to see, being against the foremast, but to my surprise the boat lay still in the water. The old

¹ Thomas K. Porter entered the Academy in 1852 and graduated in 1856. He was back at this time for examination and higher rating. He attained the rank of lieutenant in January, 1861, but in July of that year resigned to cast his lot with the South.

² The two here mentioned increased the number of Mahan's class seeking assignment to this ill-fated ship to six. Fortunately for them the circumstance of her expected sailing before this class finished at the Academy in June, 1859, saved all. Claiborne and Cenas were assigned, with Mahan, to the *Congress*.

third cutter had a knack of doing the same, and I got out an oar to leeward when Tom Craven hailed me and said, "You can't go around with your fore-sheet to windward." Sure enough a damned lubberly fourth classman had hauled the sheet flat aft and delayed it to windward. Who would anticipated such a thing? Well, after we got ashore the first yarn I heard was—"Mahan tried to tack ship with his main and jigger sheets eased off and his fore and jib flat aft," and no doubt my honored and honorable crew helped it along a few. If you hear any such d—d lies, don't believe them, for I saw the jib and looked to it myself and Harrison and Tayloe in the stem sheets looked out for the other sails.

Talking of "aft," Craven took some ladies out sailing yesterday. One of them, telling me about it, said, "Oh, we had a delightful time, but coming back the wind was aft and we had to beat down."

Shepperd is in a very unpleasant position just now. He was to have been married in June and not to have gone on the ship, but Law³ has been detached and Shepperd has to take his place. I think Jas. I. should offer to relieve him, under the peculiar circumstances. I wish I could. This will be the fourth time that his wedding has been postponed.

Here I am now brought up all standing for want of something more to say. Nothing has been heard lately from the fellows that were dismissed and I expect they are gone finally. Even old Tom Fister, I fear, has lost his hold on the Academy.

Billy and Cenas send love.

Affectionately,

A. T. M.

P.S. Blake has told me that we will be examined right ahead. We will be through by the 6th.

³ Richard L. Law, of Indiana, entered the service in 1841 and died in 1891, with the rank of captain.

Annapolis,
May 25th [1859.]

Dear Sam :

I am afraid you will think I have quite forgotten you, but it is not so much my fault as you may think. Your letter to Claiborne in the beginning of last week induced me to wait until I saw whether you were indeed coming on Friday. You know as well as I whether you did or not. On Sunday I wrote you a letter of six pages which I afterward destroyed.

All the fellows dismissed for the Foote [affair] now have been reinstated. Fister has since resigned and for what—to accept a lieutenancy in the Revenue Service. So after all he leaves the Academy as soon as any of us and gets \$800 a year into the bargain—*Ainsi va la monde*. He must have a damned sight of political influence.

Last Saturday we had quite an unexpected visit from Paul Phillips.¹ He remained over Sunday but left early Monday morning. He is looking very well, much better than when he left, all that eruption about his face having disappeared. I told him I was going to write to you that day and he desired me to send you his love.

Your fellow statesman Frank Shepperd went on Saturday to be married. His nuptials were to have taken place yesterday, so I suppose he is now spliced. His leave is [a] short one, only till Thursday, and I believe he brings his wife to Jasseye's to stay. It is rumored that Cooke (52) has been ordered here to go on the practice ship in his place and that he will remain here as professor of something. As he is a married man I suppose he will like it.

Blake sent for me the other day and said that he thought the

¹No official record has been found identifying Paul Phillips' connection with the Naval Academy at any definite date, but Ashe remembers well that he was there and that he resigned to study law in Washington. His name is found among attorneys in Washington at the time of which Mahan writes of him.

Levant would sail before the first of June, and that at any rate he thought the *Sabine* a much more eligible ship and advised us to apply for her. We came to the conclusion to do so, Blake undertaking to write a private letter to the Department to have the change made, so I think it highly probable that we will turn up in her. She is fitting out in New York which suits me admirably, and she will hardly get to sea before the 1st of July. She is now in dock repairing.

We had a last trouble as regards the 1st Crew this year. Old Blake sent for the fellows who had fallen out with me and asked of them to state what it was that had led them to do so. They all denied having any such reason as my reporting, but that the only reason was my manner. The reason that the inquiry was made was this—My father wrote to Blake and told him that in view of this difficulty, he thought that they should be made before leaving to say why they had adopted this course, and that it might be distinctly known, lest on going away they should say that it had been for a reason that would reflect on my character. I have been to see Craven since and asked him to tell me plainly what the fault of my manner was & he said he had not been able to find out. So there it is and there will remain. Father has written to me since, for I knew nothing of the projected inquiry until made, and in fact requested Blake to stop it, and [he] says he shall do no more, neither shall I. I believe it is all a humbug as regards my manner, which Blake says I was regarded by the others as “reserved and averse to cultivating a general acquaintance among my classmates,” and I think with Father that such a charge now gives me no concern even though literally true. To say the least, it is strange that all this was not found out before this year. Hereafter my course is plainly to act as though that crowd had no existence.

To-day week is the first of June. Our studies are suspended on Sunday next, in about two weeks I will take my departure—

Affectionately,

A. T. M.

Naval Academy,
June 1st, [1859.]

Dear Sam:

I hardly know whether this will reach you or not before you start on your way to this ancient city, but I will run the risk. You had better not leave later than Monday, however, or you may get here just in time to find me gone. At present writing, more than half the class are through in Seamanship & the whole examination will be over by Monday noon. The Commodores express themselves highly pleased with the seamanship, and our drills were all excellent. We have only been in the howitzer four times before to-day and we landed it there this evening in forty seconds from fire to fire; but by—the fellows did work. The day has not seemed like a first of June. We did not receive the Commodore under arms. A salute merely was paid and without exercises. At ten we went to examination. In the afternoon we had Battery, fencing, howitzer. There is to be no fleet sailing or field artillery, as we have not had practice enough.

The *Plymouth* got up here last Friday morning. I have not yet been on board. She looks well. They are going to make our cruise this summer.

Paul Phillips is here again. He says he must be in Washington on Saturday night and will come down again to see us get our sheepskins. Miss Julia Kent and Miss Bradley were in the yard this morning. It was the first time I had seen the former since Shepperd went through the barrel. By the way Shepperd has been married and his wife is now here. She is a nice, pleasant little woman, and he & she I expect will get along very well together. She has a sister who is very beautiful and an arrant flirt, who is to be down here in a fortnight, but I—oh, where will I be? My heart is safe from there.

I feel damned good just at present. I have made a good examination in Seamanship and I don't care a damn if I bust in every-

thing else, and am going to take things coolly. Old Joe Nourse, as usual, thinks his department is all hell this year and Farquhar drove him out of the officer-of-the-day's office lately by telling him that we would finish his department in an hour and a half. Joe left in disgust.

I wrote quite a long letter to you last Sunday but concluded not to send it. I am not in very good spirits now and do not expect to be until I get to sea. I don't want to live ashore. There is a buoyancy in the sea air that elevates me, and as it can be accounted for chemically by the greater quantity of oxygen it contains, I guess my feelings do not arise from romance.

You have perhaps heard of Dan Fister's promotion. He has resigned and been appointed lieutenant in the Revenue. An article was in the "Sun" the other day stating the fact, and the *not* fact, that Mr. Fister had for three or four years been at the Naval Academy and had lately *graduated thereat*. In Washington they say the report was spread that Dan was an unsuspecting foreigner who had been led into the scrape through his ignorance of the language, etc., and so interesting a case did they make out for him that he commanded sympathy on all sides.¹ And so for the time he is rather ahead of the other 55's.

My case is made out now. There is no more news here—Do come on if you possibly can.

Affectionately,
A. T. MAHAN.

Philadelphia,
July 31st, 1859.

My dear Coot,

* * * * *

I formed some very pleasant acquaintances in the Corps of Cadets, and my opinion, which was very sincere, that there were

¹Fister resigned just before he would have graduated. The reference to his being a foreigner was probably due to the fact of his being a Pennsylvania German.

none as good fellows in the Army as in the Navy, was entirely changed, not but that I would still change the line.

"The Army and the Navy forever!" to

"The Navy and the Army forever!"

I had a visit from one of them on the ship as he was going home on a month's leave. He took quite a fancy to Bill,¹ and Bill to him. I smoked to a dreadful excess up home and fancy I feel the effect in my hands; I trust I will never be like old Poppy Hopkins.

* * * * *

Old Goldy² informed me the other day that I am to be Commodore's Aid. It will be a pleasant duty, I think. At quarters I have charge of the Powder Division. Fortunately, in virtue of my office, [I] will be rid of the nuisance of keeping watch in port.

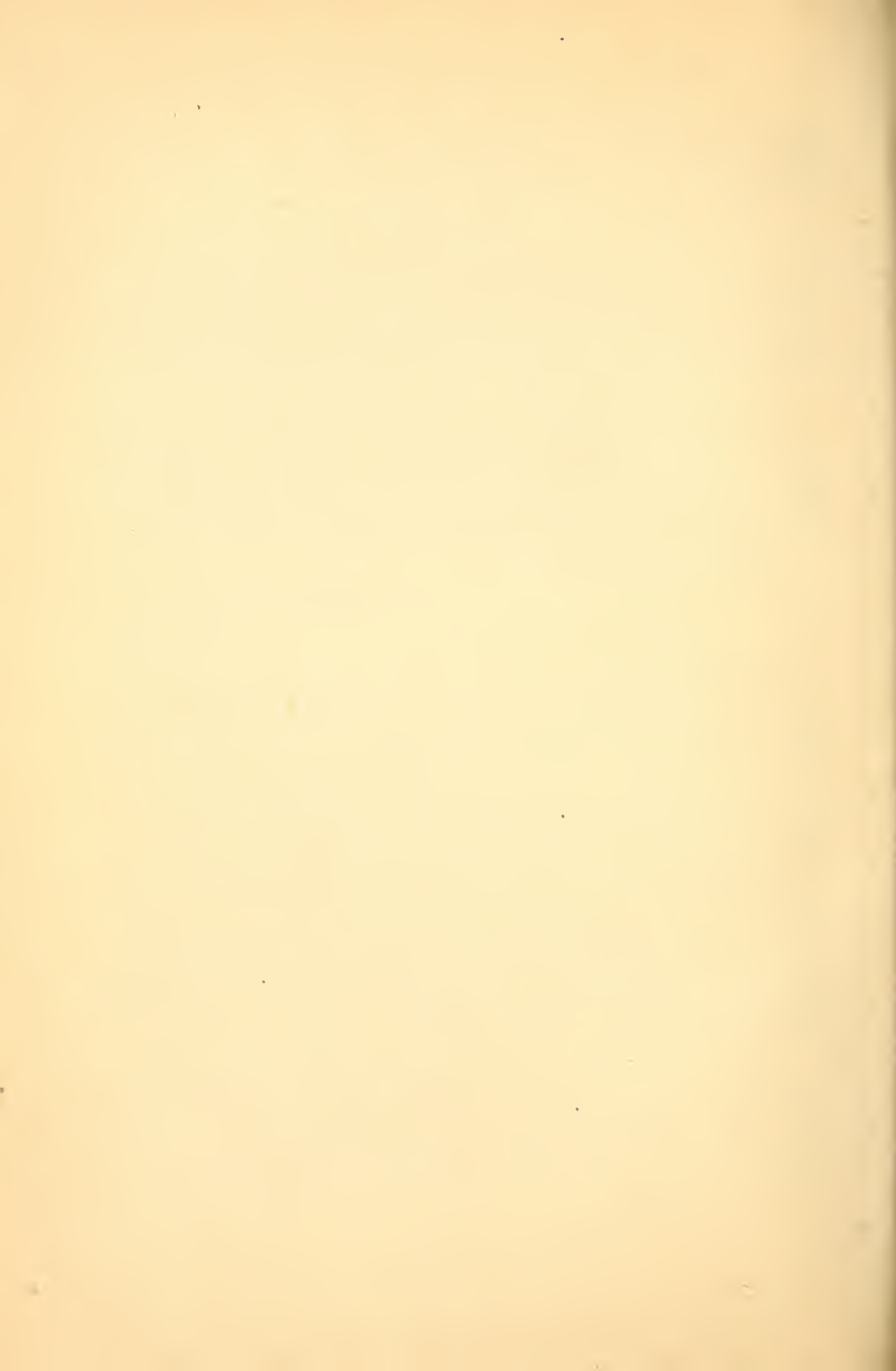
Bill and Cenas send love.

Affectionately,

A. T. M.

¹ Henry B. Claiborne.

² An affectionate nickname for Capt. Louis M. Goldsborough. Louis Malesherbes Goldsborough, born in 1805, was appointed a midshipman in 1812. He retired in 1833, but returned to the Navy and in the Mexican War served on the frigate *Ohio*. He was Superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy from 1853 to 1857. He was given command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron in 1861 and in July, 1862, given the rank of rear admiral. His efficiency and activity in the war are familiar to all historians. The Burnside expedition and taking of Roanoke Island are said to have been due to his suggestion. He retired in 1873 and died in 1877. Ashe remembers him as a man of great size, six feet, two or three inches in height and weighing approximately 275 pounds. He recalls him as a man of exceptional firmness and fine character, commanding the respect and admiration of all classes at the Naval Academy. He commanded the frigate *Congress* when Mahan and three of his classmates made their first cruise on her in 1860. She was the flag-ship of the Brazil station.



DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BULLETIN

No. 5

NOVEMBER

1931

Annual Report
1930-1931

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA
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ANNUAL REPORT, 1930-31

The fiscal year July 1, 1930 to June 30, 1931 was notable in the development of the various libraries of Duke University. It marked the full operation for the first time of all the libraries. The total number of volumes accessioned was the highest of any year reported, viz. 53,365. This brought the total book resources for the institution to 246,280, as compared with 192,965 on June 30, 1930. At the same time the number of books catalogued exceeded accessions, being 55,380. The expenditures for books during the year, as reported by the official auditor of the University, was \$171,106.21, an increase of \$15,722.21 over the preceding year. The expenditure, the accessions, and the total number of volumes for each library are as follows:

	EXPENDITURES	ACCESSIONS	TOTAL NUMBER
General Library	\$106,517.48	28,983	196,389
Woman's College Library.....	14,183.19	7,110	7,110
Hospital Library (medical)...	33,070.54	7,062	18,752
Law Library	17,334.00	10,910	24,029
	\$171,105.21	53,365	246,280

THE LAW LIBRARY

Two new libraries were opened during the year; that of the Woman's College and that of the Law School. Of these the latter made the more rapid progress in the acquisition of books. It had the advantage in that there were received by transfer from the General Library 13,119 volumes. In addition there were accessioned 10,910 volumes, bringing the total number to 24,029. An important feature of this development was the strengthening of the collection of American

State Reports, making the collection ninety per cent complete. The periodical files were increased, current subscriptions being raised to 125. Large additions were also made of texts, treatises, and general works on jurisprudence. Of particular significance was the acquisition of 2,510 volumes pertaining to Continental European Law, selection being made with the generous assistance of Professor George E. Osborne of Stanford University. There were many gifts during the year. Particular mention should be made of four. Over 1,000 volumes were presented by the firm of Lee and McCanna of Providence, Rhode Island, through the medium of the late Thomas Z. Lee, member of the firm. Hon. William H. Sawyer, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, repeatedly made gifts. Dean Miller of the Law School presented a type-written record of the Proceedings of the Joint Committee on Criminal Justice, appointed by the American Bar Association, the American Law Institute, and the Association of American Law Schools; and Professor McDermott of the Law Faculty contributed six English legal documents on parchment, ranging in date from 1671 to 1712. From a manuscript report of Mr. William R. Roalfe, Librarian of the Law School, the following table, illustrative of the growth of the library, is taken. It should be noted that he reports as total number of volumes added all volumes acquired, whether accessioned or not; this accounts for the discrepancy when compared with this report, which credits the Law Library with 10,910 additions, this being the number of accessions.

BOOKS

CLASS	NUMBER ON AUG. 4, 1930	NUMBER ADDED.	NUMBER ON JUNE 30, 1931
State Reports	4,234	5,613	9,847
State Statutes, (Session laws and Compilations)	450	1,436	1,886
Periodicals	594	1,612	2,206
Bar Association Reports....	96	514	610
Public Utility and Com- mission Reports	None	726	726
Texts and Treatises.....	565	1,129	1,694
Foreign Law	None	2,510	2,510
International Law	25	2,475	2,500
All others	6,192	5,272	11,464
Total	12,156	21,287	33,448

PAMPHLETS

CLASS	NUMBER ON AUG. 4, 1930	NUMBER ADDED	NUMBER ON JUNE 30, 1931
All Classes	10	346	356

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Periodicals	10	125	135
Advance Sheets and Temporary Services	12	28	40
Loose Leaf Services.....	None	3	3

At present the Law Library ranks twentieth among the libraries of American law schools. There are, however, many lacunae to be filled to make it a satisfactory working collection. Especially must all the statutes, English and American, older treatises, and works in domains closely related to Law be acquired.

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY

This library was opened in September, 1931, in the building on the East Campus formerly occupied by the General

Library. All the volumes were removed to the new building on the West Campus, and thus the Woman's College Library has had the handicap of beginning operation without any accumulation of books. As noted above, the accessions for the year numbered 7,110. The policy in acquisitions has been to emphasize the needs of courses given at present in the Woman's College; texts and reference books for required reading in such courses have been given priority. This has not, of course, prevented the acquisition of general reference works for the reading room, and subscriptions have been entered for 171 periodicals and newspapers. As time passes and the needs for reference books for specific courses diminish, the policy will be to widen out and develop for the Woman's College a well-rounded college library. It is the intention to place emphasis on certain lines of books. At present Elementary Education is receiving special attention, all books in the University in that field being placed in the Woman's College Library. Likewise for the future, with books on Art: this library will become the University center for the literature of that subject. It should also be noted that two large rooms, intended originally for reading rooms, and one small reference room have been converted into galleries. In these has been placed a large general art collection loaned to the University by Mrs. Margaret L. Barber of Williamsburg, Missouri. It consists of paintings (European, Oriental, and American), early American furniture, and a wide selection of pewter, early glass, china, and porcelain ware. In one of the galleries, also, there is the rare *Birds of America*, elephant edition, by Audubon.

The need of books for pure enjoyment has not been overlooked. A Book Lovers Room has been opened with a few hundred volumes and some odds and ends of good furniture; thus the beginning of an interesting collection of good books in every field of knowledge has been made.

THE HOSPITAL LIBRARY (Medical)

The accessions in this library numbered 7,062 volumes, bringing the total to 18,752. The principal items in this increase were the addition of complete files of medical journals, notably the *Nederlandisch tijdschrift voor geneeskunde*, the *Bulletins et memoires de la Societe anatomique*, and the *Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche photographie, photophysik und photochemie*. The number of current subscriptions has been increased to 440. Among the rare volumes accessioned are Pare, *Oeuvres*, (Paris, 1575), and MacCleed, *Notes on the Surgery in the War of the Crimea*, (Richmond, 1862).

The notable acquisitions were, however, in the nature of gifts. The Georgia Medical Association has deposited with us its older medical works consisting of over 5,000 volumes. This collection is invaluable because of its English and early American works in medicine and its complete files and long runs of periodicals. Among the latter should be named the *Annals of Medicine*, *Archives of Diagnosis*, *Inter-State Medical Journal*, *London Medical Journal*, *Maryland and Virginia Medical Journal*, *Medical Repository*, *Medical Examiner*, *Medical Facts and Observations*, *North American Medical and Surgical Journal*, and the *Journal of Tuberculosis*. Among the titles of English medical books are Wiseman's *Treatise on Tumors* (1676; Atkins, *Navy Surgeon* (1742); Pugh, *Treatise on Midwifery* (1754); *Medical Essays and Observations of the Society of Edinburgh* (1771); Monro, *Observations on the Structure and Functions of the Nervous System* (1783); and Rowley, *Treatise on One Hundred and Eighteen Principal Diseases of the Eyes and Eyelids* (1790). Cullen, Cooper, and Spurzheim are among the authors of early American works. These with a number of titles in the Americana collection of the General Library, which includes books and essays by Bell, Currie, Charles White, Tytler, Smyth, Robert Johnston, Perkins, Robert Davidson,

John Lamb, and John Church, lay an excellent foundation for study in the evolution of medical thought.

Other benefactors of the year include Dr. R. J. Noble, Dr. F. M. Hanes, and Dean Davison. Genga's *Anatomy* (London, 1723) from Dr. Davison and Lavrentii, *Chirurgie* (Nuremberg, 1731), also strengthen the collection of older medical books.

Thus not only contemporary practice and investigation, but the background of modern medicine become the mainsprings of the Hospital Library.

THE GENERAL LIBRARY

In this, the largest of the university libraries, there was a marked increase in acquisitions, the number of volumes added being 28,283. The principal aspects of this gain deserve mention.

Periodicals. First of all the appropriation for periodicals was increased, making possible 188 new subscriptions. This brought the subscription list to 1,359; and 79 back sets were added. As an aid to readers, two check lists are being prepared, one of extinct periodicals and the other of scientific and medical periodicals and monographic serials in all the libraries. The latter will include 1,044 titles.

Concentration. As in years gone by, there has been concentration as well as diversification in the acquisitions. A number of large collections were secured, each of which strengthens the resources of the library. These are as follows:

1. International Law. The private library of Professor Louis Strisower, at one time President of the Institute de Droit International. This collection of approximately five thousand volumes embraces material in the various allied fields of private and international law and relations, etc., dating

from the seventeenth century to the present day in American, English, French, German, Spanish, and other European publications. Perhaps the most outstanding section is that of periodicals and serials in which is to be found files of *Das Staatsarchiv*; *Journal du Droit International Privé*; *Zeitschrift Für Völkerrechts*; *Annuaire de Législation Étrangère*; *Annuaire de Législation Française*; *Archiv für Öffentliches Recht*; *Archiv für Soziale Gesetzgebung*; *Revue de Droit International et de Législation*; *Revue Générale de Droit International Public*; *Annuaire de l'Institut de Droit International*; *Rivista di Diritto Internazionale*; *Zeitschrift für Internationale Privat und Strafrecht*.

Besides these, mention might be made of such works as Bynkershoek, *Opera Omnia*; Grotius, *Epistolae*; Leibnitz, *Mantissa Codicis Juris Gentium Diplomati*; *Négociationes Secrètes de Munche et d'Osnaburg*; Dumont, *Corps Universel Diplomatique du droit des gens, et Suppléments*; Paradiere-Fodere, *Traité de Droit International Public Européen et Américain*; Lapradelle et Politis, *Recueil des Arbitrages Internationaux*; Martens, *Recueil de Traités et Conventions conclus par la Russie avec les Puissances Étrangères*, which will give some slight idea as to the breadth of the collection. Together with the books in this field already in our libraries, a basis is made for a distinctive collection in the field of international law and international relations.

2. In American Church History two collections recently acquired are notable. First is one of all published Diocesan Records of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which includes practically every official diocesan report published down to the recent past. The other is a collection of the minutes of Southern Baptist Associations and the Southern Baptist Convention; also various Baptist periodicals. These two collections contain material that is very scarce and usually difficult to procure. Outside the official archives of the Protestant Episcopal Church these long runs of diocesan reports cannot be duplicated, and the collection of Baptist material likewise can hardly be found outside a few denominational libraries.

3. In Forestry some 4,000 titles useful and essential to the work of the Duke Department of Forestry were acquired. It contains, in addition to many works now out-of-print, several complete files of current American and European periodicals, also bulletins, leaflets, and circulars relating to forestry. A number of the rare volumes are autographed, as Bechstein's *Handbuch der Jagdwissenschaft* (1802), which bears the name of Dr. Th. Hart, Jr.

4. In Entomology a large collection made during a lifetime of work by Dr. L. O. Howard, Entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, was obtained. It includes a score of serial publications of foreign scientific societies, many rare volumes, such as the works of Blatchley, Comstock, Fabre, and Packard, and some 15,000 separates and reprints over a period of half a century. Unique is the fact that Dr. Howard is adding to the collection from time to time by contributing monographs, books, and serial publications.

These two collections, housed in the Biological Building, vastly increase the reference material in Botany and Zoölogy, as well as the allied fields of Silviculture and Entomology.

5. In Americana 4,000 titles consisting of books and pamphlets illustrative of North American presses from the later years of the seventeenth century down to 1820 were acquired. The earliest volume is *The Joy of Faith* by Samuel Lee, one of the fathers-in-law of Cotton Mather, published at Boston in 1680. Other New England imprints of interest are issues of the *Royal American Magazine* (Boston, 1774), Franklin's account of the *New Invented Fireplaces*, Sermons by Jonathan Mayhew, Benjamin Coleman, Charles Chauncey, Samuel Willard, and other New England divines. Indeed the collection contains examples of the typographical work of practically every New England printer of the eighteenth century and first editions of the works of many authors during the early nineteenth century; also textbooks and pamphlet litera-

ture relating to politics and economics. As a whole the collection vastly enriches our resources for the investigation of American literature, social history, and economics.

6. In English literature a collection of Tennysonianiana, gathered by the late Thomas M. Owen of Alabama, was acquired. In this there are few rare volumes, but as a whole the collection rounds out the literature concerning the great Victorian poet.

7. There were added 3,100 titles relating to the political, economic, and social life of France from the early eighteenth century down to 1830. This collection is rich in pamphlet material of the revolutionary period, particularly in tracts relating to the church problem. It is an excellent basis for further expansion in the field of French civilization.

Another example of concentration was the appropriation of \$9,400 for research grants to various members of the faculty. This not only facilitated their work but also enabled the library to acquire a class of material which could hardly be secured in any other way. These research grants also bring about coöperation between the Order Division of the Library and faculty members. Illustrative is the service rendered by Dr. John Tate Lanning. He was awarded a research grant and supervised its expenditure while on leave of absence in South America on a Guggenheim fellowship. The result was the acquisition of over a thousand volumes relating to Latin America, selected by him and purchased from dealers who do not issue catalogues. In this way our Peruvian collection, already large, was extended, and many works relating to Chile and Argentina were acquired. Through personal contacts Dr. Lanning was able to secure as gifts to the library some 500 volumes from public ministries, university libraries, and individuals. Every time a member of the University faculty is abroad, it is a great advantage to secure his coöperation in locating and acquiring books needed in his particular field of knowledge.

The policy of concentration has not estopped acquisitions of a general nature. Fully thirty per cent of the funds of the General Library were used for purchases of this nature; indeed the departmental appropriations the past year were larger than ever before. The only class of books which has not expanded at a reasonable rate is that needed for general reference, and means must be found in the near future to make large additions.

Newspaper Division. In keeping with our aim to establish a cosmopolitan collection of newspapers, 1,378 volumes have been accessioned, bringing the total number of bound newspaper volumes to 4,804: in addition there are 963 unbound volumes, preserved in portfolios. Files of twenty current newspapers are bound each year, and an equal number remain unbound. Among the back files acquired the following should be mentioned; from the foreign field, *The London Times* (1810-1846, 1920-1929); *L'Action Francaise* (1913-1929); *L'Echo de Paris* (1914-1918); *Le Figaro* (1914-1919); *La Libre Parole* (1892-1899); *Le Temps* (1914-1918); *Universe* (1840-1898). Among the newspapers of the United States there has been acquired a long run of the *New York Herald* (1860-1919). Of particular importance are files of the following Southern newspapers: *Moniteur de la Louisiane* (1813), the *Richmond Argus* of Richmond, Virginia (1801), and runs of the following papers illustrative of the presses of Georgia: *The Augusta Herald* (1813-1815); *The Augusta Chronicle* (1840-1845, 1863-1900); *The Augusta Constitutionalist* (1851, 1853, 1859, 1861-1867); *The Monitor of Washington* (1805); *The Washington Gazette* (1867-1892). From Virginia have been received long runs of *The Old Commonwealth* (1867-1884); *The Rockingham Register* (1869-1871); *Spirit of the Valley* (1879-1901), all of Harrisonburg; *The Staunton Spectator* (1850-1851, 1856-1895); and *The Virginia Free Press* (1832-

1910) of Charlestown. From Mississippi several hundred copies of *The Macon Beacon* (1875-1927), and *The Mississippi Paladium* (1851-52) of Holly Springs, have been acquired.

A complete card catalogue of the several thousand volumes of newspapers has been made. During the current year the publication in serial form of a check list will be begun. At least two sections will be issued devoted to the listing of the United States newspapers. Space for the ever-increasing number of newspaper files has become a problem. The room designed for newspaper stacks is full, and at present the overflow is being cared for in the general stacks of the library.

Manuscripts. While the Manuscript Room in the General Library was not opened until January, 1931, there has been a rapid increase in manuscript collections. The following deserve special mention:

1. A manuscript in Greek of the New Testament, dating apparently from the thirteenth century, probably of South Italian origin, with a binding of the fourteenth century. The reading is that of the Received Text, with variations which are a fruitful subject for research. All the books of the New Testament are found, including the Apocalypse. The volume is well decorated, titles of each book being in illuminated lettering, embellished with scrolls and symbolic designs. This volume was secured for the library through the intermediation of Professor Harvie Branscomb of the School of Religion, and at this writing it is the only complete manuscript of the New Testament reported by any library in this country.

2. The correspondence of Senator Clement Clay, Jr. of Alabama and his wife, Virginia Clay Clopton, author of "A Belle of the Fifties," consisting of letters written in various decades since 1840, including autograph letters signed by such Southern worthies as Jefferson Davis, James K. Polk, L. C. Q. Lamar, Andrew Johnson, J. T. Morgan, and C. G. Memminger. Of peculiar value is the correspondence concerning the Con-

federate Canadian Mission, the letters of General Nelson A. Miles relating to the imprisonment of Senator Clay at Fortress Monroe, and the notes exchanged between President Johnson and Mrs. Clay concerning the pardon of her husband.

3. The correspondence of Paul Hamilton Hayne, South Carolina poet, consisting of 4,000 letters. The collection contains not only personal and family letters of the poet but also communications from a varied number of correspondents. Notable are letters from such political leaders as Hugh S. Legare, Robert Y. Hayne, Andrew Jackson, and Alexander H. Stephens. Among the literary correspondents are Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Greenleaf Whittier, Henry W. Longfellow, and Edward Clarence Stedman of the North; and such Southern writers as Charles Gayarre, Sidney Lanier, Henry Timrod, Margaret J. Preston, and William Gilmore Simms. English men of letters are also represented, notably R. D. Blacknall, Philip B. Marston, and Richard Black. The letters by Hayne number 500; and the great bulk of the correspondence is between the years 1850 and 1890. These manuscripts, together with Hayne's private library acquired a year ago, make an unusually well-rounded unit of great value for literary history and criticism in the South.

4. Letters of Robert E. Lee, thirty-six in number, and also letters from various members of his family, chiefly Custis Lee. Most of these letters are dated prior to 1860 and relate to family and personal affairs.

5. Over one hundred letters written in South Carolina and Georgia during the American Revolution, seventy-three being letters of General Nathaniel Greene; others being from the pens of such leaders as Henry Lee and Nathaniel Pendleton of Virginia, George Walton, Abraham Baldwin and John Habersham of Georgia, Thomas Sumter, Peter Horry, and Andrew Pickens of South Carolina; also General Robert Howe and Admiral D'Estaing.

6. Correspondence and business records of John Hook, Scots merchant of Virginia in the eighteenth century. Also business records and correspondence of Alexander Cunningham of Petersburg.

7. The plantation diaries and records of William and Thomas Massie of Virginia and Richard Singleton of South Carolina.

8. A dozen letters of John Randolph of Roanoke, personal in nature, written during his foreign mission.

9. A Confederate Military collection, consisting of 968 official memoranda and letters of the Confederate Ordinance Department concerning supplies at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and the commissary manuscripts of Jackson's army in 1862.

10. A copy of the memoir of Reverend John O'Neale, Quaker minister of South Carolina, who left that state for Indiana sometime prior to 1850.

11. Letters of the late Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan, famous naval expert, to Captain Samuel A. Ashe of Raleigh, extending over a period of fifty years, 176 in number. Of these a selection consisting of the letters from Mahan to Ashe, written during their Naval Academy days in 1858 and 1859, are published in *Bulletin 4* of the Duke University Library.

It should be noted that of these eleven manuscript collections, all except one, the Greek New Testament manuscript, were acquired through the generosity of friends and benefactors.

Gifts. The accessioned donations to the General Library in the past year amounted to 5,380 volumes. These were made by 370 individuals, institutions, and firms, a number so large that space forbids the mention of their names. However particular mention cannot be withheld from the major contributors, with the number of volumes which each has given. These are: the Baker Library of Harvard University, 157; the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, 300; Professor

Charles E. Ellwood, 121; Mr. W. W. Flowers, 1,276; History classes in Duke University, 326; Mr. J. A. Thomas, 82; the Connecticut Public Library, 319; W. K. Boyd, 47; W. P. Few, 22; W. H. Sawyer, 39; R. H. Shryock, 24; also Mrs. R. D. Ware, who presented the Confederate collections of her father, General V. Y. Cook of Arkansas; and the family of the late Senator Lee S. Overman his library, valuable for its government documents. However, the distinctive feature of the gifts is not the number of volumes but the large amount of the contributions for the purchase of books, which exceeded \$23,000; the principal contributors being Messrs. W. N. Reynolds and P. H. Hanes of Winston-Salem, Earl Webb and W. W. Flowers of New York City, and Mr. J. A. Thomas of White Plains, New York. In each case the books were selected by some specialist of Duke University, the payment of the bill being made by the benefactors. No more lasting or useful memorial can be made at Duke University than placing in its library books chosen by specialists for the use of the community and the public in general.

SERVICE

In spite of the strain incident to moving the General Library into new quarters, the opening of the Law School Library, and the elementary steps in launching the Woman's College Library, the service rendered by the staffs of these libraries has been exceptional. Accessions showed an increase of over 10,000 volumes, due in a very large extent to the efficiency of the Order Divisions. The number of volumes catalogued was 55,380, with a total cataloguing staff of eighteen members, which is, I believe, unsurpassed among university libraries. For the benefit of readers, the General Library and the Law Library have issued monthly mimeo-

graphed bulletins giving lists of new books received and general information about the libraries. A handbook of the libraries has also been published by Mr. B. E. Powell of the Reference and Circulation Division of the General Library. Appreciative recognition is due all members of the staffs of the various libraries for the effectiveness of their work during a year of unusual strain.

GROWTH

Growing libraries are like an avalanche. They increase in size and gather momentum from year to year, and nothing but catastrophe can stop their increase. Such, certainly, is the case of the Duke libraries. Our resources in books five years ago were 87,850 volumes; today, 246,280. The increase by years along with the expenditure for books since the launching of the University has been as follows:

	BOOK EXPENDITURE	VOLUMES IN LIBRARY	INCREASE
1924-25	\$ 21,104	87,857	
1925-26	25,308	95,207	7,435
1926-27	35,679	105,742	10,450
1927-28	55,210	121,402	15,660
1928-29	75,916	151,520	30,118
1929-30	155,384	192,915	41,495
1930-31	171,106	246,280	53,365

In the current year, 1931-32, the accessions will, I predict, reach 63,000 volumes, 10,000 volumes over the past year. This rapid growth presents administrative problems, such as limiting overhead costs, closer correlation of the libraries, and also the question of additional space for books. The latter problem will become acute by the end of the present fiscal year, for by that time additional stack space will be necessary for the

General Library and that of the Law School. This is a question for the early and serious consideration of the University trustees.

WILLIAM K. BOYD,
Director of Libraries.

Librarians:

JOSEPH P. BREEDLOVE,
General Library.

LILLIAN B. GRIGGS,
Woman's College Library.

WILLIAM R. ROALFE,
Law Library.

JUDITH FARRAR,
Hospital Library.

APPENDIX 1

LIBRARY STATISTICS*

July 1, 1930-June 30, 1931

THE BOOKS:

Volumes and pamphlets accessioned (1930-31)	53,365
Total number of volumes and pamphlets accessioned	246,280
Total volumes catalogued	55,380
Titles in foreign languages catalogued	9,108
Catalogue cards made and filed	133,205

(19)

EXPENDITURES:

Books, periodicals, and binding	\$171,106.21
Salaries	79,964.26
Supplies, communication, express, freight, and traveling expenses	8,882.88
Total expenditure	<u>\$259,953.35</u>

THE STAFFS:

Staff members (full time)	53
Staff members (part time)	56
	<u>109</u>

*Unless stated otherwise these statistics include General, Hospital, Law, and Woman's College Libraries.

GENERAL LIBRARY

Librarian	1	
Secretary	1	
<i>Cataloguing Department</i> (full time)	15	
<i>Cataloguing Department</i> (part time)	7	22
<i>Circulation and Reference</i> (full time)	9	
<i>Circulation and Reference</i> (part time)	27	36
<i>Manuscript Department</i> (full time)	2	
<i>Newspaper Department</i> (full time)	1	
<i>Newspaper Department</i> (part time)	1	2
<i>Order Department</i> (full time)	7	
<i>Periodical Department</i> (full time)	2	
<i>Periodical Department</i> (part time)	1	3
		74

APPENDIX 2

HOSPITAL LIBRARY

Librarian	1	
Secretary (full time)	1	
Circulation (part time)	1	2
		3

LAW LIBRARY

Librarian	1	
Secretary	1	
Cataloguing Department (full time)	2	
Cataloguing Department (part time)	2	4
Reference and Circulation (full time)	1	
Reference and Circulation (part time)	5	6
Survey work (part time)	1	13

WOMAN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY

Librarian	1	
Cataloguing Department (full time)	3	
Cataloguing Department (part time)	3	6
Circulation Department (full time)	2	
Circulation Department (part time)	2	4
Order Department (full time)	1	
Order Department (part time)	1	2
Periodical and Reference (full time)	1	
Periodical and Reference (part time)	5	6
		19

DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BULLETIN

No. 6

NOVEMBER

1932

Annual Report
1931-1932

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA
1932

DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

BULLETIN

No. 6

NOVEMBER

1932

Annual Report
1931-1932

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA
1932

ANNUAL REPORT, 1931-32

The last fiscal year, July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932, marked the largest number of accessions in the Duke Libraries and also the largest expenditure for books; the former reached 60,642 items, the latter \$242,004.18. The distribution of expenditures and accessions was as follows:

	Expenditures	Accessions	Total Number of Volumes
General Library	\$140,976.93	39,555	235,944
Woman's College Library ...	13,136.09	5,073	12,183
Hospital Library (Medical) ..	24,312.92	4,527	23,279
Law Library	63,578.24	11,487	35,516
	\$242,004.18	60,642	306,922

THE GENERAL LIBRARY

This library, serving the largest number of readers, naturally had the largest expenditure and is also credited with the greatest number of accessions, 39,555. As in former years, the policy has been to care for the general needs of all departments represented by the College and the Graduate School, and also to concentrate by acquiring collections pertaining to particular fields of learning. The principal results are herewith outlined.

Periodicals and Serials. The interests of many phases of knowledge have been cared for not only by the acquisition of books, but also by expanding our subscription lists. Seventy-six new periodical subscriptions have been entered, raising the total number of publications received in the Periodical Room to 1,435, and the list of serials has also been considerably expanded. More than sixty sets of back files of periodicals and serials have been added, and gaps in many existing files have been filled. Among the important complete files acquired are the following: *Anales de la Universidad de Buenos Aires*; *Archivio Storico Italiano*; *Archivio Storico Lombardo*; *Asiatic Society of Japan. Transactions*; *Bibliothèque Universelle. Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles de Genève*; *Boletín*

de la Sociedad Geografica de Sucre; Bulletin de la Société Chimique de Belgique; Bulletin de Statistique et de Législation; Bulletin du Bibliophile et du Bibliothécaire; Giornale Storico della Letteratura Italiana; Jahrbücher für National-oekonomie und Statistik; Jahresverzeichnis der an den Deutschen Universitäten Erschienenen Schriften; Japan Society of London. Transactions; Journal des Économistes; Linnean Society of London. Zoölogy Journal; National Physical Laboratory. Collected Researches; Naturwissenschaften; Nuovo Giornale Botanico Italiano; Nuova Rivista Storica; Preussische Jahrbücher; Proefstation voor Vorstenlandsche Tabak Klaten—Java Mededeelingen; Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografia; La Revista de Buenos Aires; Revista de la Universidad de Cordoba; Revista del Rio de la Plata; Revista do Instituto Historico e Geographico de Sao Paulo; Revista Universitaria de Lima; Revue Archéologique; Revue des Études Grecques; Revue Économique Internationale; Royal Astronomical Society. Monthly Notices; Royal Microscopical Society Journal; Schulthees' Europäischer Geschichtskalender; T'oung Pao, ou, Archives Concernant l'Histoire [etc.] de l'Asie Orientale; Veröffentlichungen der Gutenberg-Gesellschaft; Zeitschrift für Französische Sprache; Zeitschrift für Instrumentenkunde; and Zeitschrift für Wissenschaftliche Zoölogie.

If to the subscriptions of the General Library, those of the Law Library (145), the Woman's College Library (234), and the Hospital Library (441) be added, the total number of current periodicals and serials (including some duplicates) available to readers, is over 2,200.

European Academies. Useful to various intellectual interests has been the contract for the acquisition over a period of years of the publications of eight European academies. So far the following sets have been received: the publications of the Academies of Brussels and Amsterdam and of the Royal and Pontifical Academies of Rome; sixty volumes of the Petrograd Academy, being the scientific works of the eighteenth century; and the publications of the Vienna Academy to 1912.

Theses. Of value, also, to all departments of learning, is the acquisition, still in process, of some 40,000 European dissertations and theses, representing the fruits of research in the leading continental universities. These are being catalogued as rapidly as possible and are shelved as a Thesis Collection.

English Literature. Among the specific fields of knowledge to which notable additions have been made, that of English Literature deserves especial mention. Three important collections were acquired. The first is the library of Thornton Shirley Graves, for a number of years Professor of English Literature in Trinity College and later at the University of North Carolina. This collection, comprising about 1,200 volumes, is rich in general English Literature, with special emphasis on the drama from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the close of the eighteenth century. It is a scholar's working collection, carefully selected by Professor Graves over a period of years. A large portion was acquired and presented to the General Library by the Class of 1916, as a memorial to John T. Ring, a member of the Class, who was killed in action in France in July, 1918. This portion of the Graves Collection will be known as the John T. Ring Memorial. The remainder of the library—that relating to the eighteenth century drama—will be added to from time to time through the generosity of Mrs. Graves, who has made a donation for this purpose, and the volumes so added will be credited to her daughter, Shirley.

About the time of the acquisition of the Graves Collection, over 1,400 plays of the eighteenth century were acquired from Europe. These, with the volumes in the Graves Collection, establish an excellent working unit for the English Dramatic Literature prior to 1800.

The third acquisition in the realm of English Literature consists of about seventy titles, duplicates from the library of Mr. T. J. Wise, foremost bibliographer of English Literature. Many of these volumes are extremely rare. For instance, among eight Byron items are an uncommon copy of the first edition of *The Corsair* (1814); the first separate issue of the

first separate edition of *Lara*, actually the fourth edition; the first issue of the first edition of *Poems* (1816); and the first editions of *Beppo* (1816) and *The Lament of Tasso* (1817). Of nine Coleridge items, the following deserve mention: first editions of *The Fall of Robespierre* (1794); *The Plot Discovered* (1795); *Conciones ad Populum* (1785); *Poems on Various Subjects* (1796); and *The General Introduction and Preliminary Treatise on Method* (n.d.). There are also the original ten numbers of *The Watchman* (1796). Included also are two Dryden first editions: *The Kind Keeper* (1680) and *The Hind and the Panther* (1687); also the first complete edition of the three books of Pope's *Dunciad* (1729) with the rare Ass engraving. Of associational value are some of the proof sheets of Thomas Hardy's *Notes on the Dynasts* and two A.L.S., one from Dante G. Rossetti to Theodore Watts Dunton; the other from Thomas Hardy to E. Clodd. Also a single leaf of octavo sized paper has on one side a holograph poem, signed in full by Christina Rossetti, while on the reverse is another holograph poem signed by W. M. Rossetti. Each is marked in brackets 7 minutes, indicating that possibly these poets had indulged in a competition as to their poetical ability when limited to seven minutes. Finally, the collection includes 135 political and religious broadsides, mostly of the seventeenth century but some of the eighteenth.

Mathematics. This section of the Library has been enriched by approximately 1,000 volumes. Besides many of the works of individual mathematicians are included files of the following journals and serials: *Abhandlungen aus dem Mathematischen Seminar der Hamburger Universität*; *Acta Mathematica*; *Annales de la Faculté des Sciences de Toulouse*; *Annales Scientifiques de l'École Normale Supérieure*; *Archiv der Mathematik und Physik*; *Bulletin de la Société Mathématique de France*; *Bulletin des Sciences Mathématiques et Astronomiques*; *Edinburgh Mathematical Society Proceedings*; *Encyclopedies des Sciences Mathématiques*; *Fundamenta Mathematicae* (Warszawa); *Jahresbericht der Deutschen Mathematiker-Vereinigung*; *Journal de l'École Impériale Polytech-*

nique; Mathematische Zeitschrift; Mitteilungen der Mathematischen Gesellschaft, Hamburg; Monatshefte für Mathematik und Physik; Rendiconti del Circolo di Matematico di Palermo; Revue Semestrielle des Publications Mathématiques; Sitzungsberichte der Berliner Mathematische Gesellschaft; Studia Mathematica; and Zeitschrift für Mathematik und Physik.

Latin American Legal and Documentary Publications. A number of important items have been added to our Latin American collections. Of particular note are three sets relating to Brazil; the *Collecção das Leis (e Decisoões) do Brasil*, consisting of the statutes and decisions of the government of Brazil from 1808 to 1930; *Actos da Camara da Villa de São Paulo, 1562-1834*, being the complete acts of the municipal council of the town of São Paulo from the third year of its founding (the acts of the first two years having been lost) through the first decade of independence; *Question des frontières de la Guyane Française et du Brésil*, the case for Brazil prepared by Rio Branco in the boundary dispute with France over the region between Brazilian territory and French Guiana, one of less than thirty sets which were printed for the use of the judges, no other printing having been authorized. In addition, for Hispanic America the following sets have also been acquired: *Diario de las Sesiones del Congreso Nacional de la República Argentina*, complete; *Boletín de Leyes de Chile*; *Anuario Administrativa (Anuario de Leyes) de Bolivia*; and the Bolivian *Gaceta Judicial*; also the *Memorias* of the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A New Venture. Because of the increasing demand for documentary publications of the various states, a systematic effort was launched at the beginning of the fiscal year to secure this type of material. Success depended upon the favorable response and coöperation of various state libraries and state departments. I am glad to report excellent results. Approximately four thousand pieces of bound and unbound state material have been received. These, with the accumulation already on our shelves, form a good foundation for an extensive col-

lection of American state documents. Special recognition should here be given to various states of the North and West for their contributions; viz., Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Unfortunately, there has been less response from the states of the South. For this, one reason is a prevailing concept of a cleavage between educational institutions supported by the State and those supported by private endowment. The former, being state institutions, may receive gifts of public documents or other material from another state, but the latter can secure such material only by purchase. More than once this false classification has been given as a ground for not filing with the Duke University Library copies of state publications. Exceptions are the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia, which have generously responded to our request. However, at present, our state document collection is much stronger for the North and West than for the region in which the University is located.

Mention should also be made of an important acquisition to our files of European documentary material; viz. The Stenographic Reports of the German Parliament, which were fortunately obtained quite complete, an unusual circumstance.

Southern Americana. To the material relating to the region in which the University is located, there have been numerous additions amounting to over 1,400 books and pamphlets, 15,000 manuscripts, and 194 volumes of newspapers. Leaving manuscripts and newspapers for comment below, the following acquisitions deserve mention.

For the legal and constitutional development prior to 1860, the folio Acts of South Carolina, 1780-1802, the folio Journals of the Senate and House of Commons of North Carolina, 1794-1816, and the Journal and the Documents of the Virginia Convention of 1850 are important. Files, or additions to existing files, of periodicals have been procured, notably of *The Orion*, *The Southern Literary Gazette*, *The Literary and Evan-*

gelical Magazine of Virginia, The Millennial Harbinger, The Southern Repository, Russell's Magazine, The Southern Illustrated News, The Southern Eclectic, and The Southern Literary Messenger (war issues). Pamphlet material has not been neglected, and the accessions include titles by such personages as Francis Lieber, William C. Preston, William H. Trescott, Joseph Le Conte, John Bell, James M. Garnett, Zebulon B. Vance, and Joseph Caldwell. In addition, much pamphlet material relating to economic development—transportation, finance, and agriculture—has been secured. The works of literary personages have not been neglected, especially the minor writers of the region. Practically every state of the South has had authors of talent identified with the traditions of their state rather than with national literature, and we have been securing their works whenever they can be found. Such an effort will enable us to form in the future better than in the past, an estimate of the prevailing literary tastes of the Southern people. We have also been fortunate in acquiring a large number of local imprints, books published in such places as Leesville, Fincastle, Harrisonburg, Staunton, Woodstock, Shepherdstown, and Lynchburg, Virginia; also Madison and Lexington, Georgia. Mention should be made of a dozen volumes printed in the German language on the Henkel Press in New Market, Virginia, and also the Henkel printing press, the first German press south of the Potomac. Finally, there comes to us a number of volumes from the library of William Gilmore Simms, each with Simms' signature. The importance of this acquisition is that Simms' library is said to have been destroyed during the Civil War, but each of these volumes seems to have been acquired before 1860.

NEWSPAPER DEPARTMENT

To the growing newspaper collection 879 volumes have been added, and the list of current newspapers bound has been increased to thirty. The rare and unusual titles added are Southern and include the following: *The Daily Chronicle and Sentinel*, *The Tri-Weekly Constitutionalist*, *The Daily Constitu-*

tionalist, *The Weekly Constitutionalist*, and *The Chronicle and Constitutionalist*, of Augusta, Georgia; *The McDuffie Weekly Journal*, *The Weekly Jeffersonian*, and *Burke's Weekly for Boys and Girls*, also Georgian; from Virginia were received a number of partial files from the valley towns, including *The Rockingham Register*, *The Spirit of the Valley*, *The Old Commonwealth*, and *The Staunton Spectator*; *The Mirror* of Leesburg, *The Daily Republican* of Lynchburg, and *The Virginia Argus* of Richmond were also received. From South Carolina we have acquired many numbers of *The Charleston Mercury* and *The Lancaster Ledger*; from Maryland *The Baltimore American* and *The Patriot*; and from Alabama *The Dallas Gazette*, *The Montgomery Advertiser*, and *The North Alabamian*. From North Carolina come *The Carolina Observer*, *The Fayetteville Observer*, *The Raleigh Register*, *The Raleigh Observer*, *The Wilmington Journal*, *The Farmer and Mechanic*, *The Eastern Carolina Republican*, *The Edenton Gazette*, *The Horner's Nest*, *The Little Ad*, *The Microcosm*, *The Southern Weekly Post*, *The Albemarle Southron*, *The Asheville Spectator*, and *The Asheville News*. From Mississippi there have also been received many numbers of *The Mississippi Gazette*, the earliest newspaper published in the state of Mississippi.

During the past year the first two issues of "A Checklist of United States Newspapers (and Weeklies before 1900)," listing our newspapers from Alabama through Massachusetts, have been issued as the initial publication of *The Bibliographical Contributions of the Duke University Libraries*. Two other issues will come from the press this year.

MANUSCRIPTS

Our manuscript collections have been enriched by the addition of over 15,000 pieces. Most of these come from the region in which the University is located. The following deserve mention:

1. The correspondence and papers of Alfred Cumming of Georgia constitute an important addition, amounting to 1,000 pieces. Cumming was Governor of Utah, 1857-1861. The col-

lection includes two letter books while he was governor, two notebooks, three scrap books containing clippings relating to the Mormons during his administration, and a number of letters dating from 1792 to 1865, including communications from Albert Sidney Johnston, Franklin Pierce, Brigham Young, Howell Cobb, and Lewis Cass. Cumming was an important person in Georgia, particularly for his services as mayor of Augusta during an epidemic of yellow fever, for which he was given public recognition.

2. The correspondence of Godfrey Barnsley, of Georgia. This man was an Englishman who migrated to Savannah in 1824. There he became a merchant and developed extensive business connections in Liverpool, New Orleans, and Mobile. In 1844 he bought a plantation in Cass County, Georgia, where he lived for the remainder of his life. His home is said to have furnished the scene for Augusta Evans' *St. Elmo*. His correspondence covers the period 1824-1875 and illustrates agricultural and business relationships.

3. From Georgia also come thirty-six letters from the files of General Edward Harden of Athens, and his daughter, Mary Harden, which are added to the Harden material formerly received. Among these the most important are two letters of John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home," in one of which Payne makes a proposal of marriage to Miss Harden.

4. Of distinct interest is a portion of the correspondence of Richard Singleton, of South Carolina, consisting of 183 letters. Among the important signatures are those of James Hamilton, Thomas Grimke, W. C. Preston, James Petigru, Robert Y. Hayne, George MacDuffie, James Chestnut, F. W. Pickens, Andrew Stephenson, and Martin Van Buren. There are also many plantation papers in this collection.

5. The papers of John M. Orr, Circuit Judge of Loudoun County, Virginia, covering the period from 1818 to 1900 are of interest. Many of the letters are written during the Confederacy, when Orr was agent for the meat supplies for the Army of Northern Virginia. The correspondence includes documents

of agricultural and economic interest, such as papers relating to the incorporation of the Leesville Library in 1852, construction of turnpikes, and Orr's invention of railroad chairs.

6. The manuscripts of Philip H. Fendall likewise deserve mention. He was district attorney for the District of Columbia. The autographs include those of John Tyler, James K. Polk, Daniel Webster, James Monroe, Millard Fillmore, Richard Henry Lee, George Washington Park Custis, Matthew Cary, Henry Clay, Horace Greeley, and Reverdy Johnson.

7. Turning to North Carolina, an important acquisition is a portion of the correspondence of James Iredell, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of James Iredell, Jr., his son. Here are letters from Henry Lee, Charles Lee, Robert Y. Hayne, John Randolph, and John Tyler. Most interesting are a number of letters from Henry E. McCullough, heir of Henry McCullough, the British speculator for whom Iredell was attorney.

8. There are about 2,500 letters of the Person family of Franklin County, covering a long period, 1797-1915. Many of these are written during the Confederacy by the women of the family and illustrate domestic conditions during the War.

9. There are also about 600 letters of the Emerson, Cheson, and Ross families of Martin County, North Carolina. This collection also contains a large number of ante-bellum public school records, giving the names of pupils, teachers, and length of term. Most interesting are the records of contributions of many of the eastern counties of North Carolina for the families of soldiers during the Confederacy and also military records relating to exemptions from service.

10. There are also approximately 200 letters written to Asa Biggs, North Carolina Senator, 1856-1861, mainly during the period of the Confederacy.

11. A miscellaneous collection of manuscripts, about 100 pieces, contains important autographs, including those of William Bull, Samuel Elbert, Edward Telfair, Albert Gallatin, William Wirt, James Barbour, Henry A. Wise, Francis Lieber,

Robert Goodloe Harper, William R. King, Garret Davis, and Humphrey Marshall.

12. To our collection of Confederate manuscripts important additions have been made as follows: (a) Letters of Robert E. Lee, 44 in number, including 11 letters of Lee to Davis. This addition raises the number of our Lee letters to 80. (b) Of secondary importance are 166 letters from the files of General William N. Pendleton, 1861-1862, including A.L.S. of Jubal A. Early, Joseph E. Johnston, J. E. B. Stuart, Longstreet, L. P. Walker, Wade Hampton, and officers of less importance. (c) We are also fortunate in having acquired 90 letters from the correspondence of Governor Francis W. Pickens of South Carolina, all written between the date of South Carolina's secession and the opening of the war. Important autographs include those of Maxey Grigg, Joseph E. Brown, I. W. Hayne, Franklin J. Moses, P. G. T. Beauregard, J. A. Seddon, S. A. Merrill, A. B. McGrath, Robert Toombs, and R. W. Gibbs. (d) A small collection from New Orleans, being letters to Joseph Semmes, includes letters from John Slidell, C. G. Memminger, A. H. Stephens, Jefferson Davis, and P. G. T. Beauregard. (e) Mention should also be made of two letters of Bishop Leonidas Polk and two of General N. B. Forrest.

13. Finally, a collection of 40 A.L.S. by personages of note of nineteenth-century England has been acquired. It includes autographs of William Archer, A. J. Balfour, Walter Besant, William Beresford, Campbell-Bannermann, Winston Churchill, William Cobbett, Henry Drummond, William E. Gladstone, Edmund Gosse, Richard Hutton, Douglas Jerould, Charles Landseer, George Moore, Henry Morley, Mrs. Oliphant, Alfred Pollard, Lord John Russell, John Ruskin, William Wilberforce, George Trevelyan, The Duke of Wellington, Queen Victoria, and Edward VII. There are also in the collection twenty documents relating to the South Sea Bubble.

Gifts and Exchanges. Because of the growing number of duplicates on our shelves and a like condition in other libraries, at the beginning of the fiscal year a systematic effort to negotiate exchanges was begun. At the same time solicitation for

books by gift was instituted. The results have been eminently satisfactory. During the year 51,135 titles have been received or negotiated by these methods and as rapidly as possible are being made ready for the cataloguers.

The monetary contributions for the purchase of books and manuscripts amounts to \$21,650. The entire list of benefactors is too long to give in full, but especial acknowledgment is due the following: Messrs. W. W. Flowers, J. A. Thomas, and A. C. Howell, of New York; Mr. P. H. Hanes of Winston-Salem; the Class of 1916 of Trinity College; and Mrs. Edwin F. Lyford of Springfield, Massachusetts. For approximately 1,200 publications relating to Forestry, recognition is due the following persons: Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Hyde Pratt of Chapel Hill; Mr. W. R. Mattoon, Miss Helen E. Stockbridge, and Mr. Claude M. Ballard of Washington; Mr. Howard S. Schwartz of New York; and Mr. Carl I. Peterson of Nashville, Tennessee. Miss Eliza P. Phinizy of Augusta, Georgia, has also presented a number of volumes from the library of Paul H. Hayne. Among the institutions contributing, mention must be made of The Boston Athenaeum, The Baker Library of Harvard University, Princeton University Library, and the state institutions mentioned under *A New Venture*.

There has also been established a small endowment, "The Ormond Memorial Fund," of \$1,200, for the acquisition of works dealing with the Rural Church. For this fund we are indebted to Professor J. M. Ormond of the School of Religion, who has established it in memory of his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ormond. It insures increase of our already large collection of books relating to the church and country life.

BINDINGS

The proper care and preservation of books, periodicals, and newspapers is a problem in all libraries. It resembles somewhat the care and preservation of physical health. As in the life of a personality, so in the life of a book, there are encountered disease, accident, and degeneration. These questions center largely around the matter of binding. Some years ago, in order

to reduce costs, there was introduced a new method of binding. By this process the signatures of the periodical or book are frequently cut, thereby reducing the margins, and the folios are oversewn on a machine. The results are that the volumes thus bound often do not open well, frequently a leaf breaks in the binding and cannot be resewn, and when the book must undergo a second rebinding, the margins are so narrow, that it must be discarded. Yet this method of binding has been endorsed by the American Library Association! After discovering scores of volumes that have been irreparably injured by this method of binding, we have changed, during the past year, to the older and more durable method; viz. that all books and periodicals must be sewn, except when impossible, through the signatures and then bound. This process is more expensive, but it prolongs the life of the volume. After all, book binding is a kind of surgical operation designed to prolong the life of the subject. In operations on individuals, expense is not spared when the purpose of the operation is to prolong physical life; to spare such expense in the case of that which is, next to the author's life, most important, the record of his mind as recorded in his book, is indeed an anachronism.

The same remarks apply to pamphlets; they, too, are damaged by the new process: fortunately we have evolved an efficient method of binding pamphlets at a low cost. Worthy of note, also, is that the head of the firm which has the contract for binding books and periodicals, is a bibliophile and book collector; it is not strange, therefore, that the volumes he delivers are bound not only durably but also in good taste.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The year marked substantial growth in this institution, its accessions being 11,487, bringing the total number of accessioned volumes to 35,516. In addition there are around 8,000 volumes unaccessioned and over 5,000 pamphlets. Notable additions have been made in American Statute Law and Anglo-American texts and treatises, approximately 1,200 volumes of statutes having been acquired and 2,700 of texts and treatises.

Although this library is the largest among the law schools of the Southeastern States, much remains to be done before making it a satisfactory collection for the modern teaching of law and research. For instance, the sets of American state reports are not yet complete, nor are the files of American statutes, to say nothing of materials needed in various fields of jurisprudence, in which there is an opportunity and also a desire for research.

A significant development has been the effort to collect legal biographical material, with the result that a good many manuscripts, autographed biographies, a number of addresses, briefs, and clippings have been assembled relating to the lives of famous lawyers and jurists. Special mention should be made of several letters of Daniel Webster, the gift of Judge William H. Sawyer, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire.

Another venture has been the collection of pamphlet material, for which a special drive was begun in the summer of 1931 and has been continued. The items collected represent every field of the law as well as related branches, and augment the general resources of the library by furnishing (a) printed matter of a strictly legal nature, (b) material in a more convenient or condensed form than can be found elsewhere, and (c) material not available in any other form.

The use of the Law Library steadily increases, not merely by students and members of the teaching staff but also by the public generally. Many practicing attorneys and visitors in this neighborhood, seeking references to legal works, use the services of the library. Thus even in the summer months, when no lectures are given, the library is widely used.

There have been a large number of gifts during the year; among the donors, particular mention should be made of Messrs. William R. Perkins and Waldo G. Morse of New York; Judge William H. Sawyer of New Hampshire, and Messrs. Lloyd M. Robbins and Daniel Beecher of California; also the following institutions: the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Columbia University Legislative Drafting Fund, Dartmouth

College Library, the Illinois State Library, the Iowa State Law Library, and the Yale University Law Library.

THE HOSPITAL (MEDICAL) LIBRARY

The development of this library has followed the lines expected of the practical, scientific institution. The important aspect of expenditures was for journals and serials, and the subscriptions now amount to 441. Back files of the following journals were also acquired: *Archiv für Orthopädische Chirurgie*; *Archives Générales de Médecine*; *Archives Internationales de Physiologie*; *Association des Anatomistes, Comptes Rendus*; *British Journal of Experimental Pathology*; *British Journal of Physical Medicine*; *Dermatologischer Jahresbericht*; *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gynäkologie. Verhandlungen*; *Folia Mikrobiologica*; *Frankfurter Zeitschrift für Pathologie*; *Journal des Maladies Cutanées*; *Mitteilungen zur Geschichte der Medizin*; *Pickett-Thomson Research Laboratory. Annals*; *Sammlung Auserlesener Abhandlungen zum Gebrauch Praktischer Ärzte*; *Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie*; *Veröffentlichungen aus der Kriegs- und Konstitutionspathologie*; *Zeitschrift für Angewandte Mikroskopie*; *Zeitschrift für Augenheilkunde*; *Zeitschrift für Kinderheilkunde*; and *Zeitschrift für Urologische Chirurgie*.

There were also acquired many early English and American editions of medical books, as the works of Abernethy, Armstrong, Bichat, Currie, Hunter, and Stewart.

The number of accessions is 4,527, bringing the total to 23,279.

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY

At present this library is primarily a center for reference work and required readings in such undergraduate courses as are given on the East Campus. It is increasingly used, the circulation for the past year reaching 39,322. The acquisitions have been mainly books for current use, but a few rare and valuable volumes and sets have been acquired; especially the Gadshill Edition of Dickens and Van Dyke's *Florentine Paint-*

ers. Sixty-three additional periodical subscriptions have been entered, raising the total to 234.

The library is also the center for the Art Association of Duke University, its galleries being the repository for paintings; and here also are its exhibitions held. During the past year the following public exhibitions have taken place:

1. Negro Plantation Life, consisting of paintings by Mrs. Marshall Williams of Faison, North Carolina.

2. Stained Glass Window Designs in Water Color, by George Pearse Ennis.

3. Contemporary American Paintings, sponsored by the College Art Association.

4. Portraits, Landscapes, and Figure Pieces, by Nicholas R. Brewer.

5. Seascapes and Landscapes, by G. Thompson-Pritchard.

CONCLUSION

Such are the notable phases of our acquisitions during the past fiscal year. Mention cannot be made of more commonplace but also essential additions. Our rapid development daily makes for complexities, demanding more expert knowledge, new devices for the economical handling of books, and larger space for the conduct of new enterprises. In these and all other matters, little could be accomplished without the coöperation of all members of the library staffs, members of our faculties, and the administrative officers of the University. For such assistance and coöperation deep appreciation is herewith expressed.

WM. K. BOYD,
Director of Libraries.

Librarians:
JOSEPH P. BREEDLOVE,
General Library.
LILLIAN B. GRIGGS,
Woman's College Library.
WILLIAM R. ROALFE,
Law Library.
JUDITH FARRAR,
Hospital Library.

APPENDIX

LIBRARY STATISTICS July 1, 1931-June 30, 1932

A. TOTALS

THE BOOKS:		
Volumes accessioned (1931-32).....		60,642
Total number of volumes accessioned.....		306,922
Total volumes catalogued (1931-32).....		64,827
Titles in foreign languages catalogued.....		14,534
Catalogue cards made and filed.....		188,382
EXPENDITURES:		
Books, periodicals, and binding.....		\$242,004.18
Salaries.....		93,730.94
Supplies, office expense, communication, express, freight, and traveling expenses.....		9,366.17
Total expenditure.....		<u>\$345,101.29</u>
THE STAFF:		
Staff members (full time).....	53	
Staff members (part time).....	57	110

B. BY LIBRARIES

GENERAL LIBRARY

Librarian	1	
Secretary	1	
<i>Cataloguing Department</i> (full time)	15	
<i>Cataloguing Department</i> (full time)	7	
	—	
<i>Circulation Department</i> (full time)	9	
<i>Circulation Department</i> (part time)	27	
	—	
<i>Manuscript Department</i> (full time)	2	
<i>Newspaper Department</i> (full time)	1	
<i>Newspaper Department</i> (part time)	1	
	—	
<i>Order Department</i> (full time)	7	
<i>Periodical Department</i> (full time)	2	
<i>Periodical Department</i> (part time)	1	
	3	74
	—	

HOSPITAL LIBRARY

Librarian	1	
Secretary (full time)	1	
Circulation (part time)	1	3
	—	

LAW LIBRARY

Librarian	1	
Secretary	1	
<i>Cataloguing Department</i> (full time)	2	
<i>Cataloguing Department</i> (part time)	2	4
	—	
<i>Reference and Circulation</i> (full time)	1	
<i>Reference and Circulation</i> (part time)	6	7
	—	
<i>Special work</i> (part time)	1	14
	—	

WOMAN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY

Librarian	1	
<i>Cataloguing Department</i> (full time)	3	
<i>Cataloguing Department</i> (part time)	3	6
	—	
<i>Circulation Department</i> (full time)	2	
<i>Circulation Department</i> (part time)	2	4
	—	
<i>Order Department</i> (full time)	1	
<i>Order Department</i> (part time)	1	2
	—	
<i>Periodical and Reference Department</i> (full time)	1	
<i>Periodical and Reference Department</i> (part time)	5	19
	—	

DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BULLETIN

No. 7

DECEMBER

1933

Annual Report
1932-1933

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA
1933

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1933



ANNUAL REPORT, 1932-33

The past twelve months mark Year I of the World Depression at Duke University, and the effects on the growth of the libraries have been direct and immediate. In order to prevent a reduction in salaries and personnel, the appropriations for capital expenditures were greatly reduced, the result being that the total amount spent for books during the fiscal year July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1933 was \$88,123.70, as compared with \$242,004.18 the previous fiscal year. Accessions also show a decline, being 43,039, as compared with 60,642 in 1931-32. However, this decline was due not to a relative decline in the amount of material received but to the process of cataloguing, each book filed in the professional school and departmental libraries necessitating duplicate cards to be made for the Central Catalogue of the General Library, thereby determining accessions. On the other hand, the number of manuscripts received show a large increase: 52,000 as compared with 15,000 in 1931-32. In no instance, I am happy to state, has the staff been diminished or service curtailed. The distribution of expenditures and accessions is as follows:

	Expenditures	Accessions	Total Number of Volumes
General Library	\$60,605.12	30,054*	266,032*
Woman's College Library....	8,648.25	3,047	15,156*
Hospital Library (Medical) ..	6,988.81	3,484	26,763
Law Library	11,881.52	6,454	39,351*
	\$88,123.70	43,039	347,302

THE GENERAL LIBRARY

The acquisitions of the General Library have been derived from purchases through current University funds, income from

* After correction of figures for previous years.

a few small endowments, contributions of friends, and from direct gifts and exchanges. The current University funds have been just sufficient to meet standing obligations, but largely from the other sources we have been able to secure the following classes of material:

MANUSCRIPTS

As stated in the introductory paragraph, the number of manuscripts received has been unusually large—52,000 as compared with 15,000 the previous year. The principal collections are as follows:

1. Letters, 20 in number, from the correspondence of Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, representative of the Court of St. James at Washington from 1849 to 1851.

2. Letters of William Michael Rossetti, 66 in number, to Mrs. Anne Gilchrist. The subject matter varies, including many references to the research carried on by both concerning William Blake, but the larger number of the letters discussing Walt Whitman, whose cause these two literary persons took up with great avidity. When *Leaves of Grass* appeared, Rossetti wrote to Mrs. Gilchrist: "The glorious man, Whitman, will one day be known as one of the greatest sons of earth, a few steps below Shakespeare on the throne of immortality." The book being received with aversion, these two litterateurs concocted a plot to reverse the trend of public opinion. Later, during Whitman's misfortunes, suggestions were made for offering aid in financial form. The expressions of sympathy for him are frequent; illustrative is the following sentence: "I agree with you that (quoting Mrs. Gilchrist) 'When the world has incorporated Whitman's teaching into its life, the poetry and philosophy of despair, ennui, etc., will dissolve into unreality': only I would substitute *if* for *when*."

A more remarkable collection of literary letters rarely appears.

By far the largest number of manuscripts received pertain to the region in which the University is located. By classes they are as follows:

Revolutionary and Eighteenth Century. There have been acquired:

1. Two letters of General Greene, two of Anthony Wayne, one of Lachlan McIntosh, one of John Habersham, and one of Andrew Pickens.

2. Of distinct interest is the acquisition of the correspondence and business papers of Robert Carter, Councillor of Virginia, master of Nomini Hall, a place made famous by the diary of the family tutor, Philip Vickers Fithian. The collection extends from 1762 to 1793 and consists of 3,135 letters and other pieces.

3. Relating to early Methodism in North Carolina is the Diary of William Ormond, prominent circuit rider of early days, the entries covering the period 1791 to 1803.

4. Mention must also be made of the letters of John Boyd, merchant of Richmond, extending from 1785 to 1794, 40 pieces.

Commercial and Financial Collections. Under this heading over 17,500 letters, papers, and ledgers have been received. They are as follows:

1. From Virginia the correspondence of the Bonsack family of Bedford County, extending from 1786 to the recent past, 2,000 pieces.

2. Letters and papers of John Hook of Franklin County, Virginia, 1,500 pieces, which were added to the Hook manuscripts previously received.

3. Letters and papers of the firm of Grasty and Rison of Danville, Virginia, extending from 1800 to 1869, 8,000 pieces.

4. The business correspondence of G. C. Dromgoole of Brunswick County, covering the period 1811 to 1891, about 500 pieces in number.

5. The business correspondence of J. M. Orr of Loudoun County, from 1810 and many years thereafter, 2,500 items.

6. The commercial correspondence of Richard Grist and Company of Washington, North Carolina, extending from 1784 to 1905, 3,000 pieces.

7. The ledgers and the corporation minute book of the Bank of the Cape Fear (North Carolina), 71 volumes.

8. There have also been received 29 miscellaneous business ledgers and 32 volumes of North Carolina cotton mill records, the principal run being the Minutes of the Cane Creek Mill, 1837-1857.

Agricultural and Plantation Records.

In addition to the papers of Robert Carter we have added six farm diaries of Peter Carr Minor of Virginia, relating to farm operations in the early nineteenth century, and 100 pieces from the records of the Cottage Grange, South Carolina, covering the period 1873 to 1876.

Collections Primarily Political.

1. From Georgia we have acquired the letter books and other correspondence of Alfred Cumming, sometime Governor of the Territory of Utah, the correspondence extending from 1792 to 1865.

2. Twenty-five letters of General Edward Harden and some of his daughter, Mary Harden, including two letters from John Howard Payne, in one of which the poet proposes marriage to Miss Harden.

3. Letters and papers of Governor James McDowell of Virginia and members of his family, covering the years 1767 to 1888, 750 pieces.

4. Letters from the files of Joseph Jones of Dinwiddie County, Virginia, and members of his family, extending from 1700 to 1875, including A. L. s. of Edmund Randolph, Timothy Pickering, Albert Clayton, William H. Crawford, Richard Bland Lee, James Madison, and William Duane: 300 items.

5. Forty-five letters of James Rochelle of Southampton County, ranging from 1813 to 1877, have also been received.

6. From North Carolina come 50 additional letters from the correspondence of James Iredell, including autographs of Henry

McCulloch, Luther Martin, John Marshall, Oliver Ellsworth, John Tyler, Nathaniel Pendleton, Henry Lee, and Robert Knox.

7. The correspondence of Honorable F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina, long a member of the United States Senate, ranging from 1920 to 1929, some 20,000 items, throws light on the relations of a Senator with his constituents and the Government, and contains valuable autographs. (Not yet open to the public.)

8. There are also 800 letters and papers of Appleton Oaksmith, ranging from 1854 to 1880. Oaksmith was prominent in the shipping business and politics of New York City before 1860, removing to North Carolina after the Civil War. Prior to 1860 he was connected with filibustering in Central America, with which a part of his correspondence is directly concerned.

9. Finally, from Kentucky we have received 800 letters from the correspondence of John J. Crittenden and his daughter, Mrs. Chapman Coleman, rich for A. L. s. of John Marshall, James Madison, James Barbour, Andrew Jackson, James Monroe, Levi Woodbury, William Henry Harrison, Winfield Scott, William L. Marcy, Edward Everett, Lewis Cass, Millard Fillmore, Thomas Jefferson, Henry Clay, Francis P. Blair, Daniel Webster, William H. Seward, James Buchanan, Thomas Hart Benton, Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter, Franklin Pierce, and Jefferson Davis.

Miscellaneous Collections. In addition there have been received a large number of the papers and correspondence of prominent county families in North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina. These include, from North Carolina: the papers of the Slade family of Martin County, of Langdon Jeffreys of Wake, William Spruill of Washington, of the Hassell family of Edgecombe, and the Emerson family of Martin and Franklin counties. Virginia is represented by the correspondence of Henry Kagay of Shenandoah County, and Luther and Thomas Hammond of Harrison County, now West Virginia; South Carolina by letters of Samuel Rainey and S. A. McCarter of York, and Benjamin Hammett; with the latter are

the confessions of two slaves implicated in the Denmark Vesey Insurrection, as yet unpublished.

Confederate. For the period from 1861 to 1865, the acquisitions are of unusual interest and value.

1. The military correspondence of Governor Floyd of Virginia for 1861 and 1862.

2. A large number of letters from the files of John Quincy Adams Nadenbousch of Virginia, who raised troops at the time of the John Brown Raid, held his troops together, and entered the service of the Confederacy.

3. The correspondence of Phineas Messenger Savery, a Northern man living in Missouri, who entered the Confederate Army and served throughout the War.

4. Forty more letters of Francis W. Pickens, Governor of South Carolina in 1861.

5. Twenty letters of Francis H. Pierpont, creator of the Pierpont Government in North Virginia.

6. Sixty letters of one Jesse Harrison, a North Carolina Union soldier.

7. There have also been added six letters of Robert E. Lee, two of Stonewall Jackson, one of J. E. B. Stuart, one of Jubal Early, and one of N. B. Forrest.

8. James H. Rochelle of Virginia was a naval officer of the Confederacy in the defence of Charleston, and we have acquired 225 pieces of his correspondence.

9. Vicksburg ordnance papers, 500 in number, preserved by Marshall McDonald, relating to the defence of the Mississippi.

10. The records of the Sanders and Green Iron Foundry of Wytheville, Virginia, some 200 pieces, ranging from 1808 to 1876, cover principally the Confederate period.

11. Manuscripts from the firm of Rife and Dunlap of Augusta County, Virginia, also include the War period.

12. Letters of Josiah Turner, a prominent politician and editor of North Carolina, 25 in number, cover the period of the War.

13. The military life of those unknown to fame is also represented by 250 letters of private soldiers from North Carolina.

NEWSPAPER DEPARTMENT

The number of bound volumes accessioned is 452. Approximately half of these are contemporary papers and one-half additions to the following files: the *Herald*, the *Tribune*, the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Times*, the *World*, and the *Evening Post*, all of New York; the *Louisville Courier*, the *Boston Evening Transcript*, the *Minneapolis Journal*, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *London Times*, and the *St. James Chronicle* (1778, 1781, 1784, 1786). In addition 20,788 copies of newspapers have been received, mainly Southern, representative of the press in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and seven other states. The more important runs by states are as follows:

Virginia. Richmond is represented by the *Daily Examiner*, especially the Confederate issues, the *Richmond Enquirer*, the *Constitutional Whig*, the *Daily Dispatch*, and the *Watchman of the South*. The Virginia section is notable, however, for the large number of papers from smaller centres, and in many cases these copies are the only ones known to exist. Staunton is represented by the *Republican Farmer*, the *Eagle*, the *Vindicator*, and the *Valley Virginian*—all of the Antebellum period. From Abingdon comes the *Democrat*; from Fairmont the *True Virginian*; from Leesburg the *Genius of Liberty*; from Danville the *Democratic Appeal*; from Wytheville the *Republican and Virginia Constitutionalist*, and from New Market the *Shenandoah Valley*.

South Carolina. From Charleston we have the *State Gazette of South Carolina* for 1788, the *Charleston Courier* and the *Mercury* for Antebellum and Confederate periods, and the *Daily Republican* for the Reconstruction era. Columbia is represented by the *Daily Union*, the *Union Herald*, and the *Phoenix*, all also of the period between 1865 and 1876. For Camden we have

secured more copies of the *Confederate*; for Laurensville the *Herald* of the Antebellum period and also the *Keowee Courier*.

North Carolina. We have acquired a number of papers from the western part of the state, notably the *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*, the *Miner's and Farmer's Journal*, the *Charlotte Journal*, and the *North Carolina Whig*—all published in Charlotte prior to 1860. There have also been added long runs of the *Fayetteville Observer* and *Raleigh Register*. Especially valuable is a practically complete file of the *Little Ad*, a newspaper published in Greensboro in 1860, advocating the taxing of slaves on a parity with real estate. Finally, for the Reconstruction period there is a good run of the *Henderson Tribune*.

Georgia. Notable additions have been made to our files of the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel* and the *Constitutionalist*. From Atlanta we have secured a long run of the *Sunny South*, being a weekly news periodical to which Southerners contributed stories and poetry between 1880 and 1900.

Mississippi. We have been fortunate in securing many copies of the *State Gazette* and the *Natchez Gazette* of the early nineteenth century.

Tennessee. A considerable run of the *Nashville Politician* has been obtained.

Kentucky. We have acquired a photostatic reprint of the *Kentucky Gazette* from 1787 to 1789, which was the first newspaper published west of the Alleghanies.

The District of Columbia. Large additions have been made to our file of the *National Intelligencer* and the *Daily National Journal*.

Maryland. A considerable quantity of the *Baltimore Weekly American* has been secured.

BOOKS

Southern Americana. No phase of our activity is more significant than the acquisition of material relating to the region in which the University is located, for this region has undergone more rapid economic and social transitions than any sector

of western civilization. It is, therefore, a distinction for any university to become a center of Southern records. During the past year we have received, in addition to the manuscripts and newspapers listed above, over 2,100 books and pamphlets. The principal groups are as follows:

1. *Scientific.* A number of rare and valuable volumes relating to the natural resources and scientific thought of the South have been acquired. Priority must be given to Mark Catesby's *Natural History of Carolina and Florida*, edition of 1754, the great pioneer work on American Botany. More rare is Catesby's *Hortus*, the purpose of the volume being to give a descriptive list of such American plants and trees as could be introduced into England.

After Catesby, the most important writer upon Southern physical conditions was doubtless Dr. Chalmers, whose *Climate and Diseases of South Carolina* (1775) is still a standard work on certain diseases. We have also secured Holbrook's *North American Herpetology* and *Ichthyology of South Carolina*. To these must be added Elliott's *Botany of South Carolina and Georgia*; Squibb's *Gardeners' Calendar* (Charleston, 1787), the first garden book of America; Thornton's *Southern Gardener and Receipt Book*; Shecutt's *Medical and Philosophical Essays*; Hodgson's *Memoirs of the Megatherium and Other Extinct Quadrupeds on the Coast of Georgia*; and files of the Publications of the *Elliott Society of Natural History* (Charleston).

2. *Periodicals.* To our periodical files have been added a number of exceedingly rare issues, viz., the *National Magazine* (Richmond, 1797), the *Encyclopedia* (York, S. C., 1826), *Simms' South and Western Magazine*, the *Baltimore Weekly Magazine*; the *Virginia Historical Register*; and odd copies of the *South Atlantic Monthly*, the *Countryman*, the *Plantation*, the *Southern Planter*, and the *Millennial Harbinger*.

3. *Religion.* Under this heading the unique experience is the acquisition of a large amount of material relating to the Primitive and Free Will Baptist Churches. We have acquired

1,050 Minutes of the Associations of these denominations, of which 345 are the Minutes of Negro Baptist Associations. In addition, long runs have been found of *Zion's Landmark*, *Zion's Advocate*, and the *Southern Baptist Messenger*.

4. *Documentary Material*. It is very difficult to complete files of the state publications of the various Southern States. During the past year we have been fortunate in filling up gaps in the House and Senate Journals of South Carolina and Florida, and in the Legislative Documents of North Carolina and Virginia, and in establishing a considerable file of Mississippi documents.

5. *Confederate Imprints*. Our large holdings of Confederate imprints have been considerably increased. There have been added forty odd pieces of sheet music and various issues of the Soldiers' Tract Society, the Reports of the Confederate Bible Society, military manuals, and the famous Instructions for Washing Wool.

6. *Other Rare Books and Pamphlets*. There have also been acquired a considerable number of scarce items, notably, Brackinridge's *View of Louisiana*, Beverley's *History of Virginia* (1705), DuPratz' *History of Louisiana*, *The Journal of Andrew Ellicott*, Thickness' *Memoirs and Anecdotes*, Michaux' *Travels*, Moultrie's *Memoirs of the Revolution*, Jacob's *Patrick Gass*, and the *Cocherthalen*, the last an early descriptive book relating to South Carolina, published in German in 1709. The pamphlet acquisitions are very numerous: among the authors are the following: R. B. Rhett, John Randolph, William L. Yancey, John McCord, David Dalcho, Judge Nisbet, Alexander H. Stephens, Robert Hunter, Benjamin M. Palmer, D. H. Hill, Ben Hill, Thomas Dew, James Woodrow, James Madison, Thomas Cooper, Thomas Grimke, James Hamilton, William Mahone, and Lucian Minor. The Southern newspapers and manuscripts received are noted above.

The George Washington Flowers Collection. A few years ago, upon the death of Colonel George Washington Flowers,

long a Trustee of Trinity College, the members of his family established in the Library a collection in his memory. There have been a number of contributors, but during the past three years most of the contributions have come from his son, Mr. William W. Flowers of New York City. Included in his generous gifts are practically all of the books, newspapers, and manuscripts pertaining to the South that have been mentioned in our Annual Reports. The quantity of material thus acquired is so large and diverse that the George Washington Flowers Collection is the most distinctive feature of the General Library. The use thereof is not confined to members of the University community; each year an increasing number of visiting scholars consult its treasures. This will necessitate, sometime in the future, the publication of a bibliographical analysis.

Religion. Some noteworthy accessions have been made relating to patristic literature, the text of the New Testament, and American religious thought. These include:

1. A Greek lectionary of the Gospels, bound in heavy red silk, embroidered in silver needle work and ornamented with silver plaques of the Resurrection. The handwriting betrays a late date, but lectionaries do make valuable contributions to our knowledge of the New Testament.

2. Facsimiles of the Edith Rockefeller McCormick manuscript and of the Chester Beatty Papyri (as far as published) have also been procured. In this connection a note of deep appreciation must be given: failing to find in the market the facsimile edition of the *Codex Vaticanus*, Monsignor Mercati, Librarian of the Vatican, has generously loaned to the Duke Library his personal copy until one can be purchased. Credit for this unusual negotiation must be given to Dr. Harvie Branscomb, Professor of the Greek New Testament in Duke. The negotiations were oral and quite singularly were not conducted in a modern language but in Latin. This friendly interest on the part of the librarian of the oldest library in Europe in the

needs of the newest university library in America is appreciated beyond words.

3. The file of the *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum* was brought to practical completion. This, together with the Berlin corpus of the Greek Fathers and other collections, makes a good working library of patristic sources. There has also been received a set of the *Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des Altchristlichen Literatur*.

4. The following editions of the New Testament have also been acquired: the second of Erasmus (1519), the folio of Stephanus (1550), and the original *Textus Receptus* (Elzevir, 1624).

5. Relating to American religious thought and action are a file of the *Western Christian Advocate* since 1830, large additions to the Diocesan Records of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a complete file of the *Andover Review*. Other religious materials relating to the region in which the University is located are mentioned under *Southern Americana* and *Manuscripts*.

Chinese and Far Eastern Collection. A few years ago a gentleman engaged in the tobacco business visited Durham and drove out to Trinity College. He was not an alumnus nor even a college man, but he left with the Library a copy of Hensman's *Life of Cecil Rhodes*. Shortly after he returned to China, but within a few years there began to trickle into the Trinity College Library a stream of books relating to China and the Far East—a process that still continues. This benefactor is Mr. James A. Thomas, now of White Plains, New York, and the volumes in the James A. Thomas Collection now approximate 1,000. During the past year he has begun to add to the collection those volumes listed by the A. C. L. S. *Union List of Selected Western Books on China*, which have not been gathered in the past; among the works so added are Cordier, *Histoire General de la Chine et de Ses Relations avec les Pays*

Étranger depuis le Temps le Plus Ancien jusqu'à la Chute de la Dynastie Mandchoue; de Groot, *Chinesische Urkunden zur Geschichte Asiens* and *Les Fêtes Annuellement Célébrées à Emoui*; and Wieger, *Taoïsme*. Mr. Thomas has also presented Oswald Siren's *History of Early Chinese Painting* and Hsiang Yüan-Pien's *Noted Porcelains of Successive Dynasties, Revised and Annotated* by Kuo Pao-Ch'ang and John C. Ferguson.

Nothing succeeds like success, and with the growth of the Thomas Collection we find that books on China and the Far East drift into the Library from other sources. Among those so received during the past year are some notable titles relating to Chinese Art: *The Catalogue of the George Eumorfopoulos Collection*, being the first three volumes relating to Chinese, Korean, [etc.], Pottery and Porcelain, by R. L. Hobson; Siren, *The Walls and Gates of Peking*; Hayashi, *Objets d'Art du Japon et de la Chine*; Hackmack, *Chinese Carpets and Rugs*; Sarre and Trenkwald, *Old Oriental Carpets* (2 vols.); Ernst, *Ceramique Orientale* and *Broderies Chinoises*; Jones, *Examples of Chinese Ornament*; Andrews, *Ancient Chinese Figured Silks*; and Guerinet, *Tapis de la Chine—Soieries et Velours Orientaux*.

Because of his continuous interest, Mr. Thomas, like Mr. Flowers, is an ideal benefactor. Given a dozen such persons, any institution will rapidly expand its collections. It is also remarkable for the Library to have such a large collection on a subject which is only indirectly concerned with any department of instruction in the University.

European Academies. In our last report note was made of the acquisition, to be extended over a period of years, of the publications of certain European academies. In the past twelve months we have rounded out the following: *Accademia Pontificia dei Nuovi Lincei* (95 vols.); *Accademia dei Lincei* (236

vols.); *Akademie der Wissenschaften* (Wien, 91 vols.). We have also added these new sets: *Academia de la Historia Bol-etin, de Madrid* (100 vols.); *Institut de France* (126 vols.); *K. Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften* (Berlin, 119 vols.).

The acquisition of this invaluable material has been made possible through the interest of certain professors who have pledged their departmental funds toward the purchase thereof, an excellent example of the real meaning of that misused word *coöperation*. There is no surer promise of future growth in scholarly material than such effort on the part of teachers and scholars. Its power is like unto the faith which removeth mountains.

Early European Collections. We have been fortunate in acquiring a number of rare sets relating to medieval and early modern history. These are:

Acta Sanctorum (69 vols., complete to date); Nordenskiöld, *Facsimile Atlas of the Early History of Cartography with Reproductions of the Most Important Maps Printed in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries*; also Nordenskiöld's *Periplus. An Essay on the Early History of Charts and Sailing Directions*; *Collection de Chroniques Belges Inédites* (140 vols.); *Compte-rendus (Bulletin) des Séances de la Commission Royale de l'Histoire de Belgique* (89 vols.); *Portugaliac Monumenta Historica a Saeculo VIII post Christum usque ad XV Jussu Academiae Scientiarum Olisiponensis Edita* (6 vols., all published to date); Katona, *Historia Critica Regum Hungariae* (43 vols.).

These sets correlate well with those previously acquired—the *Monumenta Historia Germaniae*, Migne's *Patrologia*, the *Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain*, and certain minor collections—toward the making of a well-rounded library of medieval source material.

American State Documents. In our last report we indi-

cated that we had embarked on an effort to acquire the documentary publications of the American states. Our inventory shows that during the past year we have added 15,500 pieces, representing publications of every one of these United States. In this connection I wish to state that the task of assembling a comprehensive collection of American state documents is too great a challenge to the resources of any single library; it is a matter that demands joint effort on the part of various institutions, particularly those of a single state or a group of states. So far there is no such collection in the Southeast, but it is seriously needed. On the whole matter I wish to commend the article of Dr. Kuhlman, Associate Director of the University of Chicago Library and Chairman of the A. L. A. Public Documents Committee.* The category of material there included as Social Science is so broad in its scope that nothing less than joint efforts can bring about its assemblage and preservation.

Modern European and Latin American Documents. Our acquisitions of public documentary material have not been confined to the American states. To our considerable holdings of Latin American documents we have added the following:

Sesiones del Congreso Nacional de la Republica de Chile (260 vols.); *Coleccion de los Decretos y Ordenes Que Ha Expedido la Legislatura del Estado desde 1824 hasta 1928* (de Costa Rica, 68 vols.); *Juicio de Limites entre el Peru y Bolivia* (35 vols. in 33); *Memorias, Anales*, and other publications of the Peruvian Ministry of Finance (265 vols.); *Diario Oficial* (do Brasil, 113 vols.).

We have also secured the following sets or runs of European material:

From France, *Lois et Actes du Gouvernement* (later) *Bulletin des Lois de la République Français*, 1789 to date (about 530 vols.); *Archives Parlementaires* (206 vols.); *Journal Of-*

* "Preserving Social Science Materials" (*Bulletin of the A. L. A.*, March 1933).

ficiel (688 vols.); *Recueil Général Annoté des Lois, Décrets, Ordonnances* (de la République Française), 1789-1919 (100 vols.); also the *Orange Books* of the Netherlands, 1909-1921 (31 vols.); and the *Laws of Esthonia*, complete through 1929.

The European documentary material presents much the same problem as that of the American states. To assemble all of it is a task that also challenges the resources and capacity of not one library but groups of libraries, and there should be joint efforts to this worthy end by institutions in each state or group of states. As in the case of American documents, there is no cosmopolitan collection of such material in the Southeast, yet there is constant demand for its usage.

Forestry. We have been fortunate in adding to our forestry collections the library of the late Professor James W. Toumey, formerly of Yale University, consisting of 5,126 bound volumes and pamphlets, invaluable for its files of government reports and other forestry publications now out of print. For this gift we are indebted to Mrs. Toumey and to the intermediary services of Dean Graves of the Yale School of Forestry.

Because of the personal interest of Dr. C. F. Korstian, Professor of Forestry, the literature on his subject has grown rapidly in the past two years, approximately 12,000 items being assembled; and we find, with a deep sense of gratitude, that a majority of this material has come through gifts of those interested in seeing a Forestry School and a Forestry Library established in the University.

A New Venture. Under this heading in our last Annual Report attention was called to our effort to collect documentary material of the American states. The past year we have undertaken another venture—to collect American transportation reports, particularly those concerning railroads. The result has been the acquisition of 6,436 railway corporation reports, representing practically all of the major trunk lines of the United

States, dating mainly since 1900, though many go back as far as the middle of the nineteenth century. This forms a nucleus around which we hope to assemble other reports not only of railways in this country but also of those abroad. We believe it is very pertinent not only from the view of American transportation problems but also from the fact that there is no large transportation library in the Southeastern States.

Periodicals and Serials. There have been some additions to current subscriptions, 56 in number; eight have been dropped through suspension of publication or amalgamation, leaving a net increase of 48, and our total subscription list stands at 2,248. On the other hand we have been fortunate in establishing 40 new files as herewith listed, the sets being complete unless otherwise indicated by volume numbers.

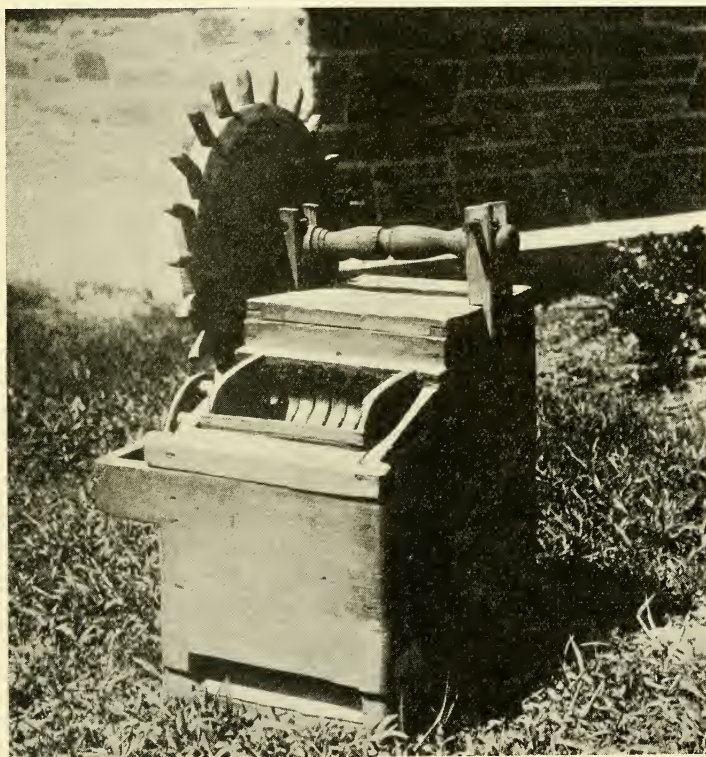
Bibliophile Belge (later) *Bulletin de Bibliophile Belge*; *Bibliotheca Belgica*. *Bibliographie Général des Pays-Bas*; *Boletín Historial*. *Organo de la Academia de la Historia de Cartagena de Indias*; *Revista do Instituto Archeologico e Geographico Pernambucano*; *Revista do Instituto Geographico e Historico da Bahia*; *Revista Argentina de Ciencias Políticas*; *Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letres de Buenos Aires*; *Revista de Legislação e de Jurisprudencia* (de Coimbra); *Revista de Ciencias Economicas* (de Buenos Aires); *Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek* (und) *Neue Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*; *American Forestry Association* (25 vols.); *American Architects and Architectural Review* (50 vols.); *Electric Railway Journal* (30 vols.); *Engineering and Illustrated Weekly* (45 vols.); *Gas Journal* (50 vols.); *Index to Patents, 1872 through 1911*; *Printers Ink* (75 vols.); *Scientific American*; *Scientific American Supplement*; *Textile World* (23 vols.); *Boston Journal of Chemistry* (28 vols.); *Cassiers Magazine* (24 vols.); *Rassegna Italiana* (10 vols.); *Almanach de Lembrancas Luso-brasileiro* [and] *Novo Almanach de Lembrancas Luso-brasileiro* (52 vols.); *Almanach des Muses* (56 vols.); *Academia das Ciencias de Lisbon* (20 vols.); *Archives Néerlandaises des Sciences*

Exactes et Naturelles (30 vols.); *Australian [Sydney] Museum Records* (12 vols.); *La Belgique Horticole* (20 vols.); *Bibliotheca de Classicos Portuguezes* (45 vols.); *Bulletino di Bibliografia e di Storia delle Scienze, Mathematiche e Fisiche* (12 vols.); *Indian Museum [Calcutta] Memoirs*; *Indian Museum [Calcutta] Records*; *Le Livre, Revue du Monde Litteraire* (10 years); *Le Naturaliste Canadien* (15 vols.); *O Instituto* (14 vols.); *O Instituto, Jornal Scientifico e Litterario* (14 vols.); *O Instituto, Revista Scientifica e Litteraria* (36 vols.); *Polybiblion. Revue Bibliographique Universelle* (51 vols.); *Sociedad Cientifica Antonio Alzate* (45 vols.).

Reference. The question of reference works is perennial. The collections are never complete, for old paths of learning are constantly retraced and new vistas opened up, resulting in new bibliographies, guide books, catalogues, and cyclopedias. Consequently there is ever something missing in all reference rooms, however comprehensive they seem to be. In devious ways we have been able to add to this class of works the following:

Wurzbach, C. von, *Biographisches Lexikon des Kaiserthums Öesterreich*; Pract, J. B. B. van, *Catalogue des Livres Imprimés sur Vélin de la Bibliothèque du Roi [avec] Catalogue des Livres Imprimés Qui Se Trouvent dans les Bibliothèques Tant Publiques que Particulières*; Stammhammer, J., *Bibliographie des Socialismus und Communismus*; Roorbach, O. A., *Bibliotheca Americana 1820-1852*; Carteret, L., *Le Trésor du Bibliophile Romantique et Moderne 1801-1875*; Holzmann, M. und Bohatta, H., *Deutsches Anonymenlexikon 1501-1926*; Retana, W. E., *Aparato Bibliográfico de la Historia General de Filipinas Deducido de la Colección Que Posee en Barcelona la Compañía de Tabacos*; Santiago Vela, G., *Ensayo de una Biblioteca Ibero-Americana de la Orden de San Augustin*; *Atlas Linguistique de la France*; and *Der Grosse Brockhaus* (15th edition).

The expansion of works of reference ultimately raises the question of space. However large a Reference Room, its shelves become full, leading to overflow into other rooms. At least, so it is with the General Library; our shelving has reached the saturation point, and the surplus of books must be placed in the general stacks.



THE HOLMES GIN

The libraries are frequently called on to take the custody of other than literary materials, being the repositories of paintings

and prints, rare furniture, and relics. Last year we reported the reception of the Henkel Printing Press, the first German press south of the Potomac. This year there has been deposited a very early cotton gin, operated by hand, in size $18\frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Apparently it is the first saw gin patented, the patentee being Hodgson Holmes of Augusta, the Whitney Gin of 1793 having wire teeth rather than saws. For the presentation of this relic of early agricultural development in the South we are indebted to Robert Walston.

GIFTS AND EXCHANGES

No University Library can reach full growth through acquisitions by University funds alone. This is well demonstrated by our experience the past year. We have received from benefactors and by exchange 127,545 items—books, pamphlets, newspapers, and manuscripts; and the monetary contributions reached \$20,600.

The list of donors and their good works is too extensive to enumerate in detail. Especial recognition must be given the following:

Mr. W. W. Flowers of New York, for large additions to the George W. Flowers Collection; Mr. James A. Thomas of White Plains, New York, for numerous books on China and the Far East; Mr. P. Huber Hanes of Washington for aid in acquiring materials relating to French civilization; Mr. A. C. Howell, also of New York, for a subscription to *The Colophon*; Mrs. Henry Walters of New York and Mrs. George B. Elliott of Wilmington, North Carolina, for the contribution of several hundred federal documents from the library of the late Wharton J. Green, sometime Congressman from North Carolina; Honorable F. M. Simmons for the presentation of his political correspondence since 1920; Mrs. W. J. H. Cotton for the eco-

nomics library of her husband, late Professor of Economics in Duke University; the late Reverend Harry M. North, class of 1899, long a trustee of the institution, who died some months ago, for his library, acquired through his will; the Baker Library of Harvard University for many volumes, including newspapers and railroad reports; Benjamin Muse, of Montevideo, for a file of *La Revue de l'Amérique Latine*; Sir Josiah Stamp for a set of his treatises on Economics and Politics (15 vols.); the Government of Italy for the Collected Works of Italian Statesmen of the Risorgimento Period and certain public documents; Miss Sybil Hyatt of Kinston, North Carolina, for periodicals; Mr. A. H. Sands of New York, for files of finance reports of various tobacco corporations; and Mrs. James W. Toumey of New Haven, for a forestry collection.

Other donors are the following:

Anderson, Andrew R.; Anderson, John, Jr.; Anderson, Robert Van V.; Ashe, S. A.; Atkinson, William; Audigier, Louis Bailey.

Baeck, Ludwig; Baker, Hugh P.; Ballard, Claude M.; Barnes, Viola Florence; Baum, Paull F.; Bell, Robert K.; Bird, H. C.; Bowers, Claude G.; Boyd, William K.; Brannon, Peter A.; Byers, R. P.

Carroll, Eber Malcolm; Cheydleur, Frederic D.; Cho, Eung Tyun; Clark, T. D.; Cole, Robert D.; Coulter, E. M.; Crane, E. J.; Crompton, George.

Davila, Vicente; Dillin, John G. W.; Doumette, Hanna Jacob; Duffie, George S.

Egan, Eula Pearl; Ellwood, Charles A.

Few, William Preston; Flowers, R. L.; Fowler, W. W.

Gaines, Francis Pendleton; Galer, R. S.; Gamble, Thomas; Garber, Paul N.; Gartelmann, William; Gibson, O. M.; Glasgow, Ellen; Glasson, W. H.; Goddard, Dwight; Godoy, Ar-

mand; Gohdes, Clarence; Goldsborough, Hon. T. Alan; Gregg, R. B.; Guthrie, K. S. L.

Hargett, B. F.; Harrison, Evelyn; Henkel, Celeste; Hobbs, Wm. H.; Hoff, John Jacob; Holeman, E. L.; Holmes, John Haynes; Holton, Holland; Hoover, Calvin B.; Howard, L. O.; Howson; Hubbell, Jay B.; Hudspeth, Willis.

Jacobs, M. R.

Kassel, Charles; Katsura, Saburo; Korstian, C. F.

Laprade, W. T.; Lazarovich-Hrebeljanovich, Mara de C.; Lee, Lawrence W.; Leete, Bishop F. D.; Leite, J.; Leiter, Mrs. Levi Ziegler; Lewis, Mrs. C. L.

Macedo, M. S., Jr.; Mattoon, W. R.; Maughan, William; Maxwell, William Cary; McCarty, R. J.; McConnell, John Preston; McDougall, William; McIlwaine, H. R.; Meeker, J. Edward; Michaels, Matilda; Milburn, R. Gordon; Mitchell, S. C.; Morrell, E.; Myers, Mildred L.

Newfang, Oscar; Newsome, A. R.

Ormond, Professor J. M.

Page, Mrs. E. C.; Pennington, Edgar L.; Perkins, George Gilpin; Pfeifer, William H.; Pratt, Dr. Joseph Hyde; Pratt, Mrs. Joseph Hyde.

Raynal, Charles E.; Rhine, J. B.; Richards, Rev. L. B.; Rippy, J. Fred; Robert, J. C.; Rogers, Henry Munroe; Roos, Anna Maria; Rowe, Dr. L. S.

Schwarz, Herbert F.; Sinclair, Upton; Smith, H. B.; Sparhawk, W. N.; Sprague, Mrs. Frank J.; Sprague, Frank J.; Stamp, Sir Josiah; Stockbridge, Helen E.; Stokes, Ruth Wyckliffe; Stowe, A. Monroe; Stroven, Carl G.; Sykes, Howard C.

Thomas, Joseph M.; Thompson, Allison J.; Thompson, Slason; Troy, Nina Webb.

Vanderlip, Frank A.

Wade, Louis M.; Weems, Rev. C. N.; White, Newman I.; Whitney, Richard; Wimsatt, Genevieve; Woods, Arthur; Wright, Col. J. W.

Unfortunately the above list is not complete and recognition of other donors of the year will be given in our next Annual Report.

Our exchange relations have been gratifying and suggest the text, "Bricks without straw." During these days of depression, many libraries are listing their duplicates and exchanging with other institutions to the advantage of all. Nothing could be more profitable. In our case, we have received by exchange approximately 38,000 volumes. Exchanges are particularly satisfactory when they are intersectional in character, as bringing to Duke from the North and West material that can scarcely be found in the Southern States, and sending to those regions duplicate Southern items or other items which certain libraries do not possess. The possibilities of expansion through exchanges are apparently without limit, and the movement deserves consideration and encouragement by all.

THE LAW LIBRARY

The growth of the Law Library naturally has not been as rapid as in the previous two years. However, it has not fallen into arrears. The accessions, numbering 6,454, include 1,575 volumes of texts and treatises, 480 statutes, and 1,113 volumes of periodicals. There have also been received 1,764 pamphlets and unbound pieces.

Distinctive progress has been made in establishing the legal biographical collection, the count now showing 350 volumes of individual biographies and over fifty sets of collected biographies; also several hundred pamphlet items of a biographical nature as well as over 1,000 letters, manuscripts, and clippings relating to leading lawyers and jurists. To the collection the following friends have made contributions: M. W. Acheson, Jr., John Stokes Adams, Ellen Graham Anderson, Henry W.

Anderson, Frank H. Andrews, Samuel A. Ashe, Joseph S. Auerbach, Warren R. Austin, George P. Bagby, Benton Baker, Paul Bakewell, Gilbert Bettman, Francis Biddle, William M. Blatt, Carroll T. Bond, Percy Bordwell, Mrs. Gamaliel Bradford, Harrison A. Bronson, Armstead Brown, Francis E. Brown, Joseph H. Cinamon, Albert Crew, Walter Davenport, Harry M. Daugherty, Morris L. Ernst, J. Fred Essary, G. Washington Fox, Jerome Frank, David Lloyd George, Morris Gisnet, Thomas P. Hardman, Byron Haworth, William Searle Holdsworth, Samuel D. Jackson, Monroe Johnson, William C. Lassiter, Charles P. Light, Charles E. McCartney, B. D. McCubbins, Oklahoma Press, Frank N. Parsons, George W. Pepper, George G. Perkins, John A. Pitts, Dora Neill Raymond, James A. Reed, William H. Robinson, Charles Scribner's Sons, Henry W. Taft, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Charles J. Tobin, Mrs. Albert H. Vestal, Wells Wells (pseud.), and John H. Wigmore.

Particular mention must be made of the presentation by Mr. John Stokes Adams of Philadelphia of the law library of Daniel Mooreau Barringer, prominent North Carolinian of Antebellum days. It consists of some 150 volumes illustrative of the equipment of an old-time barrister. Each volume contains Mr. Barringer's signature, and many the signatures of previous owners.

Honorable W. B. Rodman has also presented a worthy list of books from his library, and Miss Jane Elizabeth Newton has given four volumes of Reports of the Commissioner of Patents of the Confederate States of America.

Other gifts were received from the Bar Association of the City of New York, Josiah Bailey, Daniel Beecher, Dennis G. Brummitt, Henry Burke, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Cincinnati Law Library, Columbia University

Legislative Drafting Research Fund, Dartmouth College Library, Robert L. Flowers, Alexander H. Frey, John Gabbert, Edwin Gholson, Harvard University Law Library, Illinois State Law Library, Iowa State Law Library, Malcolm McDermott, William S. McDowell, Douglas B. Maggs, Massachusetts State Library, Michigan State Library, Justin Miller, Waldo G. Morse, Lee S. Overman, William R. Perkins, Philadelphia Bar Association, Frederick W. Rauchhaupt, Lloyd M. Robbins, William H. Sawyer, Howard E. Wahrenbrock, and Yale University Law Library.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY

The process of establishing a reference library primarily for undergraduates goes on. During the past year the accessions have been 3,047, bringing the total number of volumes to 15,156. The subscription list shows a net gain of 18, making the total number of periodicals and serials received 251. The use of the Library increases, the circulation figures for the year being 47,192, as compared with 38,790 in 1931-32.

Among the accessions of the year, mention must be made of a large number of volumes (232) in the realm of art, acquired through the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation, and also over 2,000 mounted prints. This material, together with acquisitions through purchase, go far toward making a well-rounded art collection. The fields covered are Far Eastern and Ancient Art and that of Modern Europe (English, Italian, French, Spanish, Dutch, Flemish, and German), including such specialties as ceramics, textiles, ornament, landscape design, and crafts. A better concept of the whole may be conveyed by mention of the following authors and titles: Berenson, *Italian Painters of the Renaissance*; Binyon, *Flight of the Dragon*; Boehn, *Die Mode*; Bossert, *Ornament in Applied Art*; Bryan,

Dictionary of Painters, Engravers [etc.]; Cheney, *Stage Decoration*; Clouzat, *Histoire de la Manufacture de Jouy et de la Toile Imprimée au 18th Siècle*; Coomaraswamy, *History of Indian Art*; Faure, *History of Art*; Fleming, *Encyclopaedia of Textiles*; Fürst, *Modern Woodcut*; Gauguin, *Noa Noa*; Geunell, *Etchers and Etching*; Gobineau, *Renaissance*; Guerinot, *Indiennes*; Perses, *Toiles de Jouy et de Genes*; Hanover, *History of Ceramics*; Kimball, *History of Architecture (and other works)*; Mareschal, *La Faïence Populaire au XVIII Siècle*; Maspero, *Egypt*; Meier-Graefe, *Spanish Journey*; Platz, *Baukunst der Neuesten Zeit*; Pollard, *Early Illustrated Books*; Tilke, *Oriental Costumes*; von Lessing, *Die Gewebe-Sammlung des K. Kunstgewerbe-museums*; and Weitenkampf, *American Graphic Art*.

In the Gallery of the Library the following art exhibitions have been held:

1. Oil Paintings and Water Colors—Lindsey Gudger.
2. Engravings on Wood—Timothy Cole. (Barber Collection) with illustrated lecture by Louise Hall.
3. Far Eastern Art—Barber Collections and Individuals in the University Community and Durham.
4. Oil Paintings—Irene Price.
5. How to Make an Etching—John Taylor Arms.
6. Etchings—Alfred Huty.
7. North Carolina Handicrafts—Sponsored by Art Association and Community Club.
8. Lithographs—Mabel Dwight.
9. Oriental Indian Paintings—Alban G. Widgery.

Ad interim the walls of the Gallery are used for illustrative material relative to the courses in the Fine Arts. Mrs. Margaret L. Barber has manifested her continuous interest by the

presentation of an early portrait from Charleston and several pieces of antique furniture.

A problem of congestion is arising. Two of the rooms originally designed for reference and reading have been converted into galleries, but with the increased enrollment in the Woman's College, the remaining space for reading and reference is hardly sufficient to meet the demands of students.

THE HOSPITAL (MEDICAL) LIBRARY

The growth of this library has been moderate, its accessions numbering 3,484. Its file of journals and serials is comprehensive, 412 in number. Complete or almost complete sets of the following have been added: *British Journal of Dermatology*; *Wiener Archiv für Innere Medizin*; *Annales de Dermatologie*; *Beiträge zur Pathologischen Anatomie. Supplement*; *Kind-erärztliche Praxis*; *Jahresbericht Tuberkuloseforschung*; *Zeitschrift für die Gesamte Experimentelle Medizin*; and the *Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps*.

The Library is indebted to Dr. R. M. Calder and Dr. W. C. Davison for important gifts, among which are the following: Leclerc, *Biographie Médicale* (1855); Cadogan, *Essay upon Nursing and the Management of Children from Birth to Three Years Old* (1769); Osler, *Evolution of Modern Medicine* (1921); Hippocrates, *Aphrosimi* (1699); Cockburn, *An Exact Inquiry into, and Cure of, the Acute Diseases of Infants*.

Note should be made that the cataloguing of 8,000 volumes received two years ago from the Georgia Medical Society has been completed.

GENERAL REMARKS

Faculty Interest. The limited income for expenditure of books has received most helpful consideration by certain mem-

bers of the faculty who have advanced small sums, to be refunded when and if times so permit, for the purchase of books urgently needed. In some cases, also, instructors have made large purchases on their own account and made accessible to students the books so acquired. An opinion that the Library must not suffer too much, with such a demonstration of interest, is the surest guarantee that our present plight is but temporary.

Circulation. Rapid as has been the acquisition of materials during recent years, the use of books has constantly increased. During the past year the circulation of the General Library has been 243,564 volumes, as compared with 213,314 in 1931-32 and 186,777 in 1930-31. The circulation figure for all libraries excepting the Hospital (Medical), which keeps no circulation statistics, was 304,456, as compared with 252,104 in 1931-32. Apparently the more books made available, the greater the use thereof.

Publications. During the past year two issues of the *Check List of United States Newspapers and Weeklies to 1900* have been issued, Part II, Idaho-Massachusetts, and Part III, Michigan-New York. It is contemplated to publish the present year Part IV, which will list our North Carolina papers.

Attention was called in the previous report to the considerable number of works relating to Brazil in the General Library. These have been listed by Dr. A. K. Manchester of the Department of History, and the list is in process of publication by the *Hispanic American Historical Review*.^{*} It notes 28 titles (51 vols.) of bibliographical guides to historical materials, 133 titles (365 vols.) of books published prior to 1822, and 298 titles (1,258 vols.) since that date, thus making a total of 459 titles (1,674 vols.). The collection is wide in scope, including gen-

^{*} "A Descriptive Bibliography of the Brazilian Section of the Duke University Library" (*Hispanic American Historical Review*, March-November, 1933).

eral histories and historical monographs, and documentary and serial publications. There are in the Library, not listed by Dr. Manchester, approximately 100 volumes of Brazilian literature, old and modern—plays, poetry, novels, and essays. It should be added that since his manuscript went to press, several hundred additional Brazilian volumes have been received.

WILLIAM K. BOYD,
Director of Libraries.

Librarians :

JOSEPH P. BREEDLOVE,
General Library.

LILLIAN B. GRIGGS,
Woman's College Library.

WILLIAM R. ROALFE,
Law Library.

JUDITH FARRAR,
Hospital Library.

APPENDIX

LIBRARY STATISTICS

JULY 1, 1932-JUNE 30, 1933

A. TOTALS

The Books:

Volumes accessioned (1932-33).....	43,039
Total number of volumes accessioned.....	347,302
Total volumes catalogued (1932-33).....	52,332
Titles in foreign languages catalogued (1932-33).....	14,121
Catalogue Cards made and filed (1932-33).....	161,202

Expenditures:

Books, periodicals, and binding.....	\$ 88,123.70
Salaries	95,470.93
Supplies, office expense, communication, express, freight, traveling expenses, and furniture.....	10,294.07
Total expenditures	\$193,888.70

The Staff:

Staff members (full time).....	53
Staff members (part time).....	59

112

B. BY LIBRARIES

GENERAL LIBRARY

Librarian	1	
Secretary	1	
Cataloguing Department (full time).....	15 ✓	
Cataloguing Department (part time).....	7	22
Circulation Department (full time).....	9	
Circulation Department (part time).....	29	38
Manuscript Department (full time).....		2
Newspaper Department (full time).....	1 ✓	
Newspaper Department (part time).....	1	2
Order Department (full time).....	7	
Order Department (part time).....	1	8
Periodical Department (full time).....	2	
Periodical Department (part time).....	1	3

77

HOSPITAL LIBRARY

Librarian	1		
Secretary (full time).....	1		
Circulation (part time).....	1	2	3

LAW LIBRARY

Librarian	1		
Secretary (full time).....	1		
Secretary (part time).....	1	2	
Cataloguing Department (full time).....	2		
Cataloguing Department (part time).....	2	4	
Reference and Circulation (full time).....	1		
Reference and Circulation (part time).....	6	7	
Special work (part time).....	1	1	15

WOMAN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY

Librarian	1		
Cataloguing Department (full time).....	3		
Cataloguing Department (part time).....	2	5	
Circulation Department (full time).....	2		
Circulation Department (part time).....	2	4	
Order Department (full time).....	1		
Periodical and Reference Department (full time) ..	1		
Periodical and Reference Department (part time) ..	5	6	17





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